

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Shadow policing Times Profile on the Special Branch

Both barrels Paul Jennings on the joys of the double-barrelled name

Man of letters James Fenton reviews the letters of George Bernard Shaw

Euro Cup final David Miller on Liverpool v Juventus in Brussels

Portfolio

There were three winners in yesterday's Times Portfolio competition. Mrs B. Wilson of Newmarket, Suffolk, Mr John Gavin of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire and Mr Royston Pettiford of Baynes Park, London, each received £1,333. Portfolio list, page 22. How to play, back page Information Service.

NCB wants talks with pit deputies

The National Coal Board has invited the pit deputies' union, Nacods, to resume negotiations on procedures for colliery closures after a meeting between Mr Ian MacGregor, the NCB chairman, and his area directors. Meanwhile, increasing numbers of colliery overruns walked out in various coalfields.

Pope death plot trial hits crisis

A third attempt must be made to persuade Mehmet Aga, the key prosecution witness in the Pope murder trial, to put aside the insistence that he is Jesus Christ.

Breath test fault

The makers of the Lion Intoximeter 3000 admitted that the machine can show drivers to be within the legal alcohol limit when in fact they are over.

Backing Brittan

A poll taken for The Times on whether Moors murderers Myra Hindley should be considered for parole release shows 83 per cent backing from all sections of the public for the decision by the Parole Board and Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, that she should remain in prison.

Students to pay

China has abolished free higher education and linked student income to performance in an attempt to boost academic excellence for its modernization programme.

Sinclair search

Sinclair Research must raise millions of pounds in the next four weeks to pay one of its principal creditors, Thorn EMI.

ENIGMA

The last week to crack the Enigma code and win an exciting British Airways flight to the Far East, plus valuable British Telecom prizes. Today's clue is in the back page information service.

(SPECIAL REPORT)

The world's aerospace companies gather this weekend at the 36th Paris Air Show to display their latest products.

Leader page, 15 Letters: On universities, from Prof C B Cox, and others; MPs' costs, from Mr A Rowe, MP; Garwick, from A J Lucking, and Mr B Crimp

Leading articles: Peacock Committee: Tamils Features, pages 12-14 Michael Hamlyn reports from the cyclone island of death; Alliance riots, by Jack Straw; a public role in planning; Spectrum: famine victims' fight for life. Wednesday Page; when stress does you good

Obituary, page 16 Mr Geoffrey Gorer, the Hon Terence Frith

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# Thatcher picks top ministers for Ulster initiative

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister has established a special Cabinet committee to oversee the negotiations between the British and the Republic of Ireland governments about a new political settlement in Northern Ireland and to formulate proposals to put before the next Anglo-Irish summit.

The group of ministers which has customarily dealt with the province's political structures has been widened to include some of Mrs Thatcher's most senior and closest colleagues, including Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The committee has been monitoring the progress of the talks between London and Dublin, mainly at official level but with ministerial backing, which have been going on since last year and the talks with Northern Ireland's political parties, conducted by Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and his deputy, Mr Chris Patten.

The setting up of the committee, whose members include Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, Lord Whitelaw, Leader of the House and former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Hurd, is regarded by Mrs Thatcher's colleagues as further evidence of the seriousness with which she is taking the talks, and her desire to make progress.

Mrs Thatcher, like her ministers, is said to be cautious over the prospects of a successful deal being reached, but her colleagues are in no doubt over her determination to try.

Ministers believe that the most Britain can offer in the negotiations will be some form of consultative structure in which ministers and officials from both governments would discuss the affairs of Northern Ireland. It would be purely consultative, it is emphasized, but could cover areas such as security, the economy, industry and tourism.

While that will be opposed by the Unionists in the north, it will be attacked as inadequate by the opponents of Dr Garret FitzGerald, the republic's Prime Minister, in the south.

Mr Charles Haughey, the republic's opposition leader, said last month: "The Irish Government must not become involved in some vague consultative role, the administration of the six-county area as a substitute for entirely new political and constitutional structures."

Dr FitzGerald issued a warning last week that if the talks failed there was a risk that society in Northern Ireland could disintegrate.

Even so, ministers are cautiously hopeful that firm proposals will go to a summit, which now appears more likely to take place in the early autumn than in June or July as had been expected.

By involving her most senior colleagues in the earlier discussions Mrs Thatcher has ensured that any proposals will go to the full Cabinet for approval in an advanced form, and should be quickly endorsed. She and Dr FitzGerald would then set their seal on them at the summit.

Because of past disappointments, there is an obvious reluctance in Whitehall to play up the chances of success. What they describe as persistent leaks from Dublin are blamed by ministers for endangering the progress that has been made since last November's summit and a Sunday newspaper report in March suggesting that a "peace breakthrough" was imminent is said to have been particularly damaging.

Some ministers believe that in the event of the initiative foundering the Government should outline in a published paper its negotiating stance so that the extent of its efforts to reach an agreement with Dublin and the political parties in Northern Ireland will be appreciated.

Mr Hurd recently ruled out any "executive" role for the south in any future political framework for Northern Ireland, but said last week that the Government would be "injecting" some fresh thinking and ideas into the political situation in Northern Ireland within a few months.



Vindicated: Mrs Sohair Balkandali (left) and Mrs Arcely Cabales, who brought the case with Mrs Nargis Abdulaziz, celebrating the judgement by the European Court yesterday.

## New rules to speed Tamil cases

By George Hill and Michael Horsnell

So many members of the Tamil minority have fled to Britain from Sri Lanka over the last few days that the Government has imposed new procedures to process their cases more quickly. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, told a deputation of MPs yesterday.

A concession allowing six months' stay for these Tamils who have already been here a month has been withdrawn for more recent entrants, and MPs are preparing evidence against a "fast-track" entry system. A "fast-track" entry system would allow the Government to process cases more quickly, but it would mean that the Tamils would have to wait for a decision on their status for a period of several weeks normally allowed in such cases.

But Mr Brittan said that influx of Tamils will not be allowed to become a flood. The Government is meanwhile discussing plans to accommodate the increasing number of refugees.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Labour MP for Islington North, and leader of yesterday's delegation, said: "The new 24-hour rule is effectively singling out Tamils from other applicants. This is government by snuffbox for MPs and terror for Tamils. The Government has a moral responsibility to ensure that no one is sent back into danger."

At yesterday's meeting, the Home Secretary said that the sudden rise in numbers of Tamils fleeing communal persecution in Sri Lanka meant that if MPs took the normal time to prepare their appeals after the rejection of applicants' claims, many applicants would be forced to spend weeks waiting in overcrowded conditions, with very little chance of having the decision reversed at the end of it. But Mr Brittan made it clear to the MPs that if they found special difficulties in preparing the evidence for a particular case, then the general rule could be relaxed.

"Most people can't even find their MP in 24 hours," said Mr David Neilist, Labour MP for Coventry South-East, a member of yesterday's delegation. "I like to satisfy myself that someone has a good case before I take it up, but that's not easy to do if one has to establish the facts in a phone call through an interpreter with someone who speaks no English."

Later, answering questions about the arrival of more than 1,000 Tamils in the past few weeks, Mr Brittan said: "I do not think we can allow it to become a flood. I do not believe it would be right in all circumstances that that should happen. We have been very tolerant, over a longer period of time."

Continued on back page, col 8

## Migration law must change, says court

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

The Government accepted last night that it would have to change immigration rules introduced in 1980, after the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg said they amounted to sex discrimination.

But the Home Office made it clear that active consideration would be given to tightening the rules on the entry of wives to Britain, rather than giving wives settled here the right to bring in their husbands.

The judgement, the twelfth in which a British government has been found to have violated the European Convention on Human Rights, could affect 2,000 couples each year.

Three women, born abroad but lawfully settled in Britain, brought the case after being refused permission for their foreign husbands to live with them here. Men, whether they are British citizens or not, have the right to bring in their foreign wives.

The court ruled that the difference of treatment between men and women amounted to sex discrimination, which could not be justified by the Government's "unconvincing" arguments about the impact on the domestic labour market at a time of high unemployment.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, which sponsored the case, hailed the judgement as a "major victory" and called for swift action to change the rules.

Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea, and his party's spokesman on race and immigration, last night called for all existing applicants to be treated as if the rules had already been changed. Mr Michael Meadowcroft, Liberal MP for Leeds West, urged a review of all cases referred to Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, in the light of the judgement.

But Mr Enoch Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down South, called for Parliament to insist on debating, and, he trusted, voting against, the renewal of the right of individuals to go to the European Court. He said it was scandalous that it had not been debated since Britain first signed the convention in 1951.

Mr Waddington refused to commit himself on how the Government would act in response to the ruling.

Speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World at One* he said: "The United Kingdom accepts the jurisdiction of the European Court and we will, of course, abide by its decision."

"All that is at issue is what rights should be given not to British citizen women but to women who are not British citizens but who are only settled here," he said.

Wives celebrate, page 2

## American kidnapped in Beirut

From Our Correspondent Beirut

Mr David Jacobson, director of the American University Hospital in West Beirut, was kidnapped yesterday by six gunmen as he walked to work.

The administrator, an American, was bundled into a blue van and driven away, he had been taking his normal route to the hospital from the campus where he lives.

To show they meant business, one of the gunmen fired a pistol shot between the legs of a doctor strolling with Mr Jacobson. The bullet ripped a hole in the doctor's trousers, but he was not hurt.

A witness said Mr Jacobson, aged 54, who is from California, was taken to a house in Beirut.

Bitter harvest from Israel's 'war of deceit'

## Pavilion at Oval declared unsafe

By a Staff Reporter

The top tier of the main pavilion at the Oval cricket ground in south-west London is to be closed from today on the recommendation of safety experts from the Health and Safety Commission.

The experts, who last week condemned Lord's cricket ground as a "potential time bomb", found fire and safety hazards at the Oval yesterday.

Surrey County Cricket Club agreed to a temporary closure of the tier, which seats 800 people, until exits can be improved.

The pavilion was built in 1890 and is mainly of wood. The GLC said there are too few exits on the third level to allow safe evacuation in an emergency.

The experts also found fault with exit facilities in the covered Vauxhall stand, and with a brick perimeter wall which is leaning.

The eight-man inspection team objected to the stoning of petrol under the Vauxhall stand and the club agreed to end the practice.

Last night Mr Simon Turney, chairman of the GLC's public services committee, described the petrol store, empty at the time of the visit, as an "epic piece of mismanagement".

The inspection comes after public concern about the Bradford City fire disaster. Unlike football stadiums, cricket grounds are not designated for

nia, told the gunmen in broken Arabic: "Okay, I'll go, I'll go."

He was the third Westerner kidnapped in Muslin West Beirut in the last week. Two Frenchmen, M Michel Sennet, a researcher for a Paris science institute, and M Jean-Paul Kauffman, a journalist, were seized by gunmen on the main road to Beirut's airport last Wednesday. Police said they had no idea who abducted them, or why.

But kidnappings have alarmed the dwindling Western community in West Beirut, the hunting grounds for gunmen of various factions who have abducted 17 Americans or Europeans since March last year. Others have been held for a few hours and released.

Continued on back page, col 6

● The Football Association yesterday defied Mrs Margaret Thatcher by refusing to make clubs totally responsible for the behaviour of their supporters. Clubs will continue to escape punishment if they can prove that they did enough to prevent crowd trouble, or that events were beyond their control.

The FA's annual meeting in London re-wrote the rules covering crowd control, but rejected tougher measures which the Prime Minister supported.

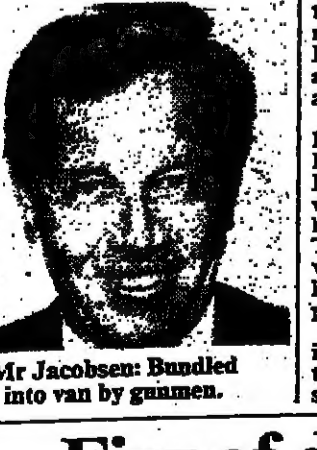
## IRA kills teenager who wanted to join police

From Richard Ford, Belfast

gunmen shot him at point-blank range. A car park attendant, looking on in shock, by the gunman, watched helplessly.

The gang fled and, although their vehicle was found abandoned within eight minutes of the shooting in the republican Unity Flats area, there was no trace of the terrorists.

Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Féin president, refused to condemn the shooting by members of his organization's military wing. He said it was a tragic by-product of the political situation. He reiterated his party's position on Provisional IRA shootings, saying that they had a right to engage in armed resistance.



Mr Jacobson: Banded into van by gunmen.

## Fizz of discord over champagne crop

By Robin Young

M Pierre Lanson, head of the Lanson champagne house, angered trade colleagues yesterday by suggesting in London that Britain would face rationed supplies and higher champagne prices this year because of damage to the 1985 crop.

M Lanson said that growers had suffered their worst losses in 25 years, and could expect to harvest only two-fifths of a normal crop.

In some best quality areas, he said, more than four-fifths of the buds had been lost to the frosts of February and April, and he claimed, growers were uprooting plants to avoid the costs of cultivating and harvesting a puny crop.

The Champagne Bureau in London, which represents the industry, confirmed that the 1985 crop would be "very poor", but said it was too early for M Lanson to be making what it said were alarmist predictions about the size of the crop.

While it was true that two-fifths of the production area had been affected by frosts, damage varied from extremely heavy in some areas to no worse than moderate.

The champagne houses had more than 600 million bottles in their reserves last year, and with a special reserve of another 100 million bottles held back from the bumper 1982 and 1983 vintages, reserves were equivalent to more than three and a half years' supply, and would "substantially minimize extra costs to consumers".

Another leading champagne house said yesterday from Rheims: "It is too early for M Lanson to be making these alarmist predictions. The vines are not yet flowering and we shall not know until July quite how damaging the frosts will have been."

In London, M Lanson emphasized that he was speaking only of quantity, not quality. "It is still possible that we could have a vintage of very fine quality indeed," he said.

Britain has, temporarily at least, reclaimed its position as the world's leading importer of champagne.

In the first three months of 1985 shipments to the United Kingdom were more than 3.2 million bottles, more than half as much again as in the same period last year.

The figures are believed to have been inflated by forecast price increases and doubts about the Budget, and are not expected to be maintained for the rest of the year.

## Battered islands seek £40m aid

From Michael Hamlyn Dhaka

The President of Bangladesh, Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, yesterday said his country would need \$50m (about £40m) worth of foreign aid "to get all the people back on their feet again" after the cyclone which has devastated six districts in the south of his country.

"I will call upon all the rich nations of the world to stand by us in this hour of crisis," he said in the course of a visit by Air Force helicopter to some of the stricken areas.

One of his staff at the chief martial law administrator's secretariat, said later that the country had an immediate need for 100 million taka (about £2.5m) for instant relief and to provide food, drinking water and shelter for survivors.

A programme of digging tube-wells on an emergency scale was under way because most fresh water sources available had been polluted by the salt water of the tidal bore, the official said. "We have told the zonal martial law administrators that they can sink as many as they need. We have sufficient supplies in store."

The government said it had already distributed about £300,000 in cash to help survivors find shelter and buy materials. They have distributed more than 175,000 lb of rice and 20,000 lb of wheat, as well as powdered milk and fruit juice supplied by the Red Cross. The government has also distributed tents, tarpaulins and clothing.

According to official figures, nearly 250,000 families have been affected. A total of 16,500 houses have been destroyed totally and 122,800 partly. Growing crops of rice and jute covering 472,859 acres are destroyed.

General Ershad helped to distribute some of the largesse to the people of Manupura, one of the worst affected islands in the path of the cyclone, and in Daulat Khan, on the island of Bhola.

He said later that his government's information was that between 5,000 and 10,000 had died. Official statistics amount to only 1,400 deaths, but officials are counting only bodies actually found and buried; most of the dead will have been swept out to sea, never to be found.

For example, on Urirchar, the island I visited yesterday and the worst affected of all, it is virtually certain that 3,000 people died. The official death toll in the sub-district, which includes the neighbouring island of Sandwip, is only 217. I counted at least another dozen unburied bodies.

Continued on back page, col 1

## Life-jail miners to appeal

From Tim Jones Cardiff

Lawyers representing two South Wales miners intend to appeal against the life sentences imposed upon them for the murder of Mr David Wilkie, the taxi driver who died as he was taking a pit man to work during the coal strike. The grounds of the appeal are not known.

The decision to appeal coincides with accusations by Mr Michael Foot, former leader of the Labour Party, that the trial of the two men was prejudiced by comments made by Mrs Margaret Thatcher immediately after the murder.

Mr Foot also alleged, after talking to lawyers, that Mr Justice Mann may have misdirected the jury during the trial, in which both young men pleaded "not guilty".

The jury decided that Dean Hancock and Russell Shankland, both 21, and both of Rhymney, Mid-Glamorgan, murdered Mr David Wilkie, who died after being hit by a 46-lb concrete block thrown from a road bridge.

Mr Foot said: "Murder means deliberate killing, and like hundreds of others in the valley towns, I do not believe anything of the sort happened."

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Labour Party, said: "I understand that those convicted are going to appeal, and that is clearly the best course since all the matters involved in the sentencing and the direction of the judge - can best be taken into account."

The trial of the two men has become a cause célèbre in South Wales among mine workers and supporters of the Labour Party. Last Sunday, more than 2,000 people marched through Cardiff demanding a reduction in the sentences.



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## Conservative enthusiasm for plan to lower school-leaving age to 14

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The controversial proposal to reduce the age at which children leave school to 14 and allow many of them to have work experience or training instead is meeting with an enthusiastic response in the Conservative Party.

Not only has Lord Young, Minister without Portfolio and the Government's enthusiast for youth training, shown sympathy, but Mr Roger Sims, Conservative MP for Chislehurst and a member of the Commons Select Committee on

Education, says he favours the idea, and has always done so.

"I would have thought it is certainly a starter", Mr Sims said. "I would certainly think from the Government's point of view that it is worth looking at."

The proposal before the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers in Scarborough, to be debated either today or tomorrow, is for the school-leaving age either to be raised to 18 or reduced to 14.

It will be moved by Mr John Swallow, former president of the association and head of Ongar Comprehensive School in Essex, who is alarmed by the publicity which has already been given to his, as yet undeveloped, ideas on the subject.

The thinking behind his idea, which is shared by most head teachers, is that the present provision for youth training and technical and vocational education in schools is messy and lacking in coherence because it is administered by different government departments and covers a minority of young people.

Moreover, the schooling of those aged 14 to 16 is restricted by those regulations which mean that this age group has to be taught on school premises by teachers with appropriate qualifications. "A lot of other people have a lot to offer young people so we have got to be less hung-up on insisting on the right qualifications," Mr Swallow said.

"I want to open the thing up and open up the structures. I don't mind about whether the young people go to school or college from 14 to 18. We want more flexibility."

While he emphasized yesterday that he was not talking about a way to remove disruptive children from school, Mr Swallow added that he was talking about a way to motivate pupils.

"I send all my youngsters out for three weeks of work experience and the motivation they come back with is a joy to behold", he said. "It changes the nature of the work they do in school."

"We want a mix of young people working in school, college, training place and workplace. All need to be put together."

While other teachers' associations and individual heads showed sympathy for the thinking behind the idea, there was concern about the idea of children leaving school at 14.



Linda King looking at "Girl on a Swing", by Sydney Harpley, at the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Something for everyone at RA

By Rupert Morris

It may not be quite the Tate or the National Gallery, but the Royal Academy's Summer Exhibition, opening this week, is one of the few displays of contemporary art which can truthfully claim to offer something for everyone.

Members of Mr Francis Fynn's Centre Forward group, or other less than fervent supporters of the Prime Minister can chuckle at Raskin's painting of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in "Welcome to Kania Lumpur", in which her teeth figure rather more prominently than Satchi & Satchi might like.

Mr Roger de Grey, President of the Royal Academy, preferred yesterday to draw attention to Mr Spear's excellent portrait of Francis Bacon, the painter whose works are showing at the Tate.

seemly than Satchi & Satchi might like.

Mr Roger de Grey, President of the Royal Academy, preferred yesterday to draw attention to Mr Spear's excellent portrait of Francis Bacon, the painter whose works are showing at the Tate.

In what he described as "a strong, powerful exhibition", Mr de Grey picked out Carol Weight's "Day of Doom", an impressive painting of terrified people leaping out of windows or fleeing from approaching fire, which won the £3,000 Charles Wollaston Award for the most distinguished work in

the exhibition; "Where the Railroad Leaves the Sea", by the recently elected academician RB King; and Daniel Mahe's "Inhabitant", a fiercely modernistic work.

The lay visitor will be just as likely to enjoy Sydney Harpley's sculpture, "Girl on a Swing".

The exhibition, which is the 217th consecutive summer show at the Royal Academy, comprises 1,172 works, whittled down from 15,006 entries from 5,763 artists. It opens to the public on Saturday.

## Researchers check effect of stress on oil rig crews

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The mental stress of working on North Sea oil platforms is to be investigated by a team of researchers.

Workers on a number of British and Dutch rigs will be questioned about how they cope with the risks of the job, the hostile environment and the separation from their families.

The research is to be carried out by the Department of Management Sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

The department's head, Professor Cary Cooper, said yesterday: "We are trying to find out what problems these men face in their unique working conditions, when they are obliged to work and live closely with other people for extended periods."

Low morale, fatigue and discomfort lead to apathy and carelessness, which may cause accidents on the rigs, according to a new book, *The Offshore Health Handbook*, published this week.

"For some, offshore work is not acceptable because it disrupts social and family life", according to the authors, Professor Nelson Norman and Mr John Brebner, the director and assistant director of the Centre for Offshore Health at Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen.

"The combination of isolation and the almost overwhelming burden of constant company is also a problem," they add.

Overcrowded living accommodation on the platforms may mean that the same bunk is used for two men on different shifts. Overcrowding may also lead to obesity and lack of fitness, the authors claim.

Difficulties in maintaining personal hygiene can lead to minor ailments.

*The Offshore Health Handbook* (Martin Dunitz, London, £15.00). Coping with stress, page 13

## Sinclair must find cash for creditor

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Sinclair Research, the British home computer company currently in financial difficulties, must raise millions of pounds in the next four weeks to pay one of its principal creditors, the electronics giant Thorn EMI.

Thorn EMI, which makes computers for Sinclair, has already made it clear that it does not want a share in the computer company in exchange of the debt. Thorn EMI has extended the credit of Sinclair Research for two months, after which it will be looking for a substantial payment to reduce the debt.

The size of Sinclair Research debt is unclear, but its other principal supplier, Times, has also had to extend credit to the computer group. Between them the two manufacturers are believed to be owed about £10 million. Sinclair also has an overdraft of £5 million.

Yesterday Sinclair Research confirmed that it was attempting to raise between £10 million and £15 million in exchange for an equity stake in the company. Sir Clive Sinclair, has denied that he needs the money to pay debt. He says that it is required to fund long-term growth and restructuring plans. A new chief executive, probably selected by the new investors, would be appointed as part of that deal and Sir Clive would remain as the chairman of the group.

A statement issued by the company said: "Sir Clive has been seeking a new chief executive officer for the company, a post which he has held to date. This appointment would form part of the company restructuring which began in March with the creation of two operating divisions, the computing division, and the television and communications division, each with its own managing director."

Kenneth Fleet, page 23

## Teachers' union cancels 'worthless' council deals

Some of the statements signed by local authorities, avoiding school strikes by backing the teachers' pay claim, are not worth the paper they are written on, the second biggest teachers' union said yesterday.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers has decided to call off its no-strike deals with Buckinghamshire, Essex, Kent and North Yorkshire.

The union, which has 127,000 members, had agreed not to strike in those counties after they had signed statements backing the teachers and agreeing that they should receive substantially more money.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, deputy

general secretary, has discovered, however, that those authorities voted against a motion sympathetic to the teachers at an executive meeting of the Association of County Councils last month.

"This is double dealing on their part", Mr de Gruchy said. "There is no reason why we should make any exemptions in the strike action."

His discovery comes from

leaked minutes of a county

councils meeting on April 24.

They show 45 authorities voting against a proposal that they should approach their MPs to put pressure on the Government to release more money for teachers' pay this year.

## Heads urged to get tough

Head teachers will be urged today to back action in the teachers' pay dispute which will lead to more lunchtime school closures and pupils being sent home.

The annual conference of the 21,000-member National Association of Head Teachers in Scarborough will be called upon to support an emergency motion by the executive, warning of a further reduction in the present level of education

unless there is a speedy settlement of the dispute.

The motion attacks what it terms the "insensitivity" displayed by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, over teachers' pay.

A total of 140,000 children in Scottish primary schools will be affected this week as 7,000 teachers stage walkouts between one and three days, the Educational Institute of Scotland, the biggest Scottish teacher union said yesterday.

## Legion doubt on war 'cowards'

By Patricia Clough

The Royal British Legion is at the centre of a controversy after its conference called for pardons for soldiers convicted of cowardice in the First World War.

The legion's national executive council, which opposed the resolution, has doubts about its advisability and is deliberating what to do. "The whole question is wide open", Major Robert Tomlin, the general secretary, said yesterday.

On Monday the legion's conference in Brighton passed a resolution requesting the council to urge the Government to reopen cases in which soldiers had been found guilty of cowardice "in the light of modern medical evidence". More than 500 of the soldiers

were shot and buried separately from their comrades.

The resolution was prompted by advances in psychiatry which indicate that what was once regarded as shameful cowardice was often mental crackup under intolerable pressure. The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that as a rule soldiers are unlikely to be treated that way nowadays. "Anticases have moved on," it said.

The council's main objection to the move, Major Tomlin said, was the distress that it would cause the families of the men concerned. "These are likely to be sons and daughters, now elderly people themselves. There would be grandchildren and great grandchildren who may not even know about the

sad events. Why should anyone force their attention upon them?"

It was to be presumed, he said, that there are still soldiers alive who were convicted of cowardice but not executed.

It was a "well-established principle that cases settled under the law as it stood at the time have to be accepted as part of history, however compassionate one might be."

Besides, many of the records, especially those concerning soldiers who were dead, had been destroyed so it would be impossible to open them all.

The ministry spokesman said if the council did pass on the request it would need to be examined by the Secretary of State.

## Drugs trial hears of men at sea

A group of men accused of smuggling cannabis paid £30,000 - £16,500 in cash for a motor boat later raided by customs officers, but appeared ignorant of the sea and boats, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Anthony Dalton, a farmer and hotelier, of Ardschay, Connel, Argyll, told Edinburgh High Court that he put the boat up for sale in 1983.

A former skipper, Trevor Keen, introduced prospective buyers, Terence and Nicholas Kelley, from Liverpool.

Neither of them seemed to have any knowledge of the sea

A police photographer, Mr Ewart Orr told the court that he took photographs of 76 bags containing a "dry substance" on board the St Just on February 5.

Eight men are accused of smuggling cannabis into the United Kingdom on board the St Just at Isle of Seil near Oban on February 3. They are Roderick Macneil, aged 55, of Seil Island, Argyll; Trevor Keen, aged 58, of Laurel Road, North Connel, Argyll; Terence Kelley, aged 41, of Edge Lane, Liverpool; Alan Kelly, aged 35, of no fixed abode; David Noon, aged 35, of Marmon Avenue,

Liverpool; Nicholas Kelley, aged 34, of Sandbrook Lane, Moreton, Liverpool; Michael Kelley, aged 40, of Bramley Avenue, Liverpool; and Christopher Sacrosious, aged 39, of Cooper Avenue, Liverpool. The eight deny that charge and an alternative charge of being concerned in smuggling cannabis seized by Customs and Excise officers on February 4.

Mr Macneil, Mr Keen, Mr Terence Kelley and Mr Alan Kelly further deny having cannabis in their possession with intent to supply it. The trial continues today.

## Silver disc for choirboy in 'Holy Land' album

Aled Jones (right), the 14-year-old boy treble who features on the BBC recording *Voices from the Holy Land*, with the silver disc he received yesterday for the surprise hit of the year, which reached number eight in the album charts.

An initial cutting of only 1,000 records was made, but after two weeks the album was in the charts and has now sold more than 600,000 copies.

The boy, from Anglesey in Wales, received the silver disc from Mr Bryan Parkin, BBC Enterprises managing director.

There have, of course, been boy trebles in the pop charts before - most recently Paul Miles-Kingston, and six years ago Paul Phoenix, with *Nim Dimittis*.

His success, however, came out of the blue. Aled Jones attends a comprehensive school at Menai and used to be a member of the Bangor Cathedral choir. He had made one or two recordings for a local company and had won several youth competitions, but had never dreamed of success in the pop charts.

He is usually called upon to sing classical music, but says he prefers pop. His favourite group is U2.

Today the boy will be



recording the treble part in Handel's *Athalie* with Dame Joan Sutherland. He knows that, any day, his treble singing career could be over.

"Somebody told me last night my voice was weakening," he said. "But I am not worried about it."

Photograph: John Voss

## Figures 'support' drug list

By Our Science Correspondent

Doctors are giving more consideration to whether patients really need certain drugs, the Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday.

A survey showing a substantial fall in prescriptions for drugs such as tranquilizers, cold remedies and antacids was being seen by the department as supporting its limited list, introduced on April 1.

A fall of 25 per cent in the seven therapeutic classes covered by the list has been recorded in a survey published earlier this week by AGB Research.

The DHSS is carrying out its own survey on the list's impact, but the figures will not be ready for several months.

The list is intended to save the National Health Service £75 million a year by banning more than 2,000 drugs from NHS prescriptions.

"If the survey figures are accurate they are a welcome indication of the wisdom of the policy of producing a selected list," a DHSS spokesman said. "Doctors now appear to be giving greater consideration to whether their patients really need drugs or not."

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A questioner asks about high interest accounts

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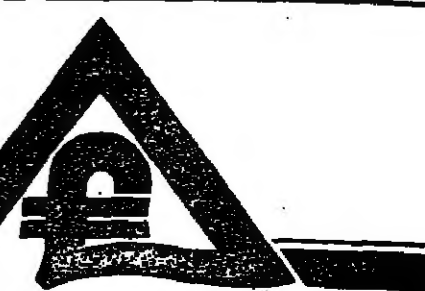
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# Housing grants review adds to disquiet on Tory backbenches

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A new irritant has emerged in the running mid-term quarrel between Conservative MPs and the Government.

Tory backbenchers have begun to ask angry questions about the real purpose of the Government's review of housing improvement policy, outlined in its recent Green Paper.

Study of the document, and private sounding of ministers, has persuaded them that the existing system of improvements has been suspended indefinitely; that there is no Cabinet agreement on what to put in its place, or when; and that the proposed new system would exclude from help more than half the householders who have until now been eligible.

Many MPs have only now begun to realize the severity of the cuts proposed, or, as some complain, concealed, in the Green Paper. "It is now clear that the document has nothing to do with house improvement at all, but everything to do with expenditure savings", one Tory MP said yesterday.

Ministers admit privately that their intention is to reduce to about £250 million a year the cost of improvement grants. Grants reached a peak of £1.013 billion in 1983-84, because of a boost arranged before the 1983 general election, but are now running at little more than half that level.

The paper, *Home Improvement - A New Approach*, says that discretionary grants, which last year accounted for more than 95 per cent of payments, are to be stopped and replaced by loans. Mandatory grants, which for the first time will be subject to a means test, will be confined to the poorest householders, those who would qualify for housing benefit, in unfit housing.

In many parts of England and Wales householders whose applications have been held up for months or years by government limits on council spending have now been told that they may never be paid. Tory MPs fear a sharp increase in the number of complaints they receive from people languishing in the queue.

The Green Paper promises that the new system will not affect applications lodged before last April 1; but ministers have not said what will happen to anyone whose papers were completed, but not processed by town halls, before the deadline.

Conservatives are particularly concerned that the proposed changes may alienate a disproportionate number of government supporters among those who invested in houses which would have qualified for grant under the rateable-value criteria now abandoned. One backbench Tory, Mr

Michael Latham, MP for Rutland and Melton, recalled yesterday that the Green Paper had spoken of giving "appropriate help" to people. "It is clear that for most people 'appropriate help' in future is to be nothing", he said.

The proposed cuts have also belatedly aroused another keen anxiety expressed by members of Mr Francis Pym's pressure group, Conservative Centre Forward.

Their most popular prescription for stimulating employment, frequently urged on ministers, is help for the building industry through increased government spending on construction. They are alarmed that the Green Paper proposals can only depress the industry further.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing will come under pressure to think again. The proposals have already set ministers at odds. Publication of the Green Paper was delayed for nearly a year by argument between Mr Gow and Treasury ministers who pressed at one time for improvement grants to be stopped entirely. The Treasury team was pushed back from that, but it is clear that for the moment it still holds the high ground.



Glittering prize: One of the lois being shown to bidders (Photographs: Dod Miller).

## Farm gold fetches £67,856

Mr Simon Drake, aged 29, a farmer who found 100 medieval gold coins as he ploughed a field at his farm at Fulham, Dorset, walked out of Christie's auction rooms in London yesterday, £67,856 richer.

The board had been expected to fetch £50,000. Mr Drake used a metal detector to locate the coins after the plough revealed a gleam of metal. A treasure trove inquest later ruled that he could keep them.

Ninety-five of the coins, 23 ounces of virtually pure gold, were sold yesterday. One lot was a 1420 quarter-noble valued at between £240 and £280. It fetched £1,150.

The coins, some of which date from the reign of Edward III, included several never previously recorded. Many lots in the collection were bought by an anonymous private collector from the home counties, Christie's said later. Many of the coins are nobles, the old gold 6s 8d or one third of a pound. Historians say the coins, minted between 1354 and 1460, were probably buried by a nobleman worried that his property might be seized.

Christie's said there was no way of being sure of who buried the hoard or why. Mr Drake unearthed them in May 1983 when he was preparing to sow barley, a variety appropriately named Golden Promise.

He has given four of the coins on loan to the Dorset county museum in Dorchester and has kept one "as a souvenir".



Reaping reward: Mr Drake yesterday

## Rider killed in fall is named

Miss Deborah Baldwin, aged 27, was yesterday named as the woman who died after being thrown from a horse in Windsor Great Park on Sunday.

Miss Baldwin, of Wood Close, Windsor, died after asking a trooper in the Life Guards if she could ride a horse he was exercising in woodland. She was thrown and suffered head and internal injuries.

The Ministry of Defence said the horse was privately owned by a member of the Army. The Army said it was co-operating with the police. It was too early to say if any action would be taken.

Miss Baldwin was a passenger sales executive with British Airways. She had been living with her parents in New Zealand until January, when she moved to England.

Miss Baldwin's parents were flying from New Zealand last night to make arrangements for her funeral. The body was identified by her sister, Yvonne, aged 26.

Insp Mike Weller, of Windsor police, said that the sister got in touch with the police on Monday when she realized something must have happened to Miss Baldwin because she had not returned home for three days.

## 15m a year Stansted passengers demanded

Michael Bailly  
Transport Editor

The Government will face accusations of fudging London's airports problem once again if it limits expansion at Stansted to between 5 million and 7 million passengers a year, a group representing 20 local authorities in the London area said yesterday.

The authorities want an unequivocal declaration of expansion at Stansted to 15 million passengers a year by 1990, in line with last year's public inquiry report.

"Stansted is the only feasible place for development to meet the needs of the South-east", Mr Douglas Robinson of Surrey County Council, spokesman for the group, said at a Press conference in London.

The group has been set up largely to counter the powerful voice of northern airports which have mustered strong support in the Commons against development at Stansted.

In his announcement next month Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, is expected to recommend development at Stansted, Heathrow and regional airports. Mr Robinson said: "Expansion to 5 million-7 million at Stansted is not enough. If that is what the Government decide they will be accused of fudging the issue once again."

Speaking for Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Essex and West Sussex, and other smaller authorities, the group claims to represent 7 million-8 million people against 2 million-3 million in Hertfordshire and Essex who are opposed to development at Stansted.

Immediate action to remove the Perry Oaks sewage works and pave the way for a fifth terminal at Heathrow together with some expansion at Stansted was urged by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry in a submission to Mr Ridley yesterday.

## Ash filter to cut nuclear waste

British Nuclear Fuels is bringing into use a £100 million filter at the Sellafield reprocessing plant in Cumbria, to reduce the discharge of radioactive waste by passing waste liquids through volcanic ash.

The process, called Site Ion Exchange Effluent Plant, is expected to be fully operational by the end of the week.

## Unions return

Members of the Transport and General Engineering Workers' unions at the General Electric plant in Liverpool returned to work yesterday after the management withdrew summonses for alleged breach of 1984 trade union legislation.

## CND arrests

Sixteen members of Christian CND were arrested yesterday after chaining themselves to the gates of the Royal Navy headquarters at Northwood, Middlesex, in protest against Polaris missiles.

## Helping disabled people: 3

## Battle continues to halt discrimination

In the third and final article to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the passing of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, RICHARD DOWDEN examines possible future legislation on disability.

Should there be a law forbidding discrimination against disabled people? Most organisations concerned with disability agree that there should and certain groups of disabled people are campaigning extremely aggressively for legislation.

There have been attempts in Parliament, to introduce such legislation but the Government says there is insufficient evidence of discrimination and does not support the move.

At one level, discrimination against disabled people is straightforward. People in wheelchairs are often banned from public houses and restaurants. There are statistics to show that disabled people find it twice as difficult to get a job.

But cases of indirect discrimination prove more difficult. When the City of London held a memorial service for servicemen who died in the Falklands conflict, disabled servicemen were asked not to come because they would be a "security risk". In other cases blind people with guide dogs are turned away from areas which forbid dogs.

A recent report for the Spastics Society analysed nearly 50 cases concerning discrimination and argued that unjustified indirect discrimination on the basis of disability was widespread and serious and should be made illegal.

But disability, as defined in the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, covers the blind and deaf, the physically and mentally handicapped, and, increasingly, the old and frail.

But not all the disability groups are keen for more legislation. Mencap, for example, feels that education of the public is a better way forward than further legislation.

Mr Bert Massie, of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, is of the view that further legislation "won't solve the problems but will curb the worst cases". Radar is more concerned to establish regional appeals committees to ensure that the rights conferred under the present disability Act are being enforced.

However, the Disablement Income Group sees anti-discrimination legislation as a main plank in the new approach to disability.

Ms Pauline Thompson of the group says they would like to see the 1970 Act made redundant by a disability income, compensating disabled people, as well as a benefit for the extra costs of being disabled.

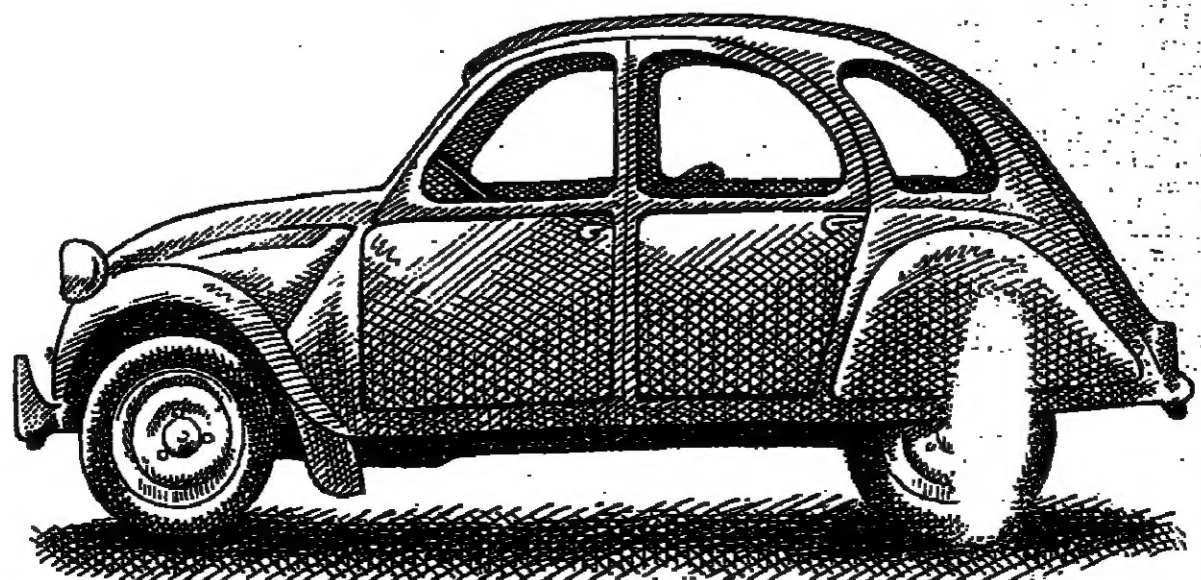
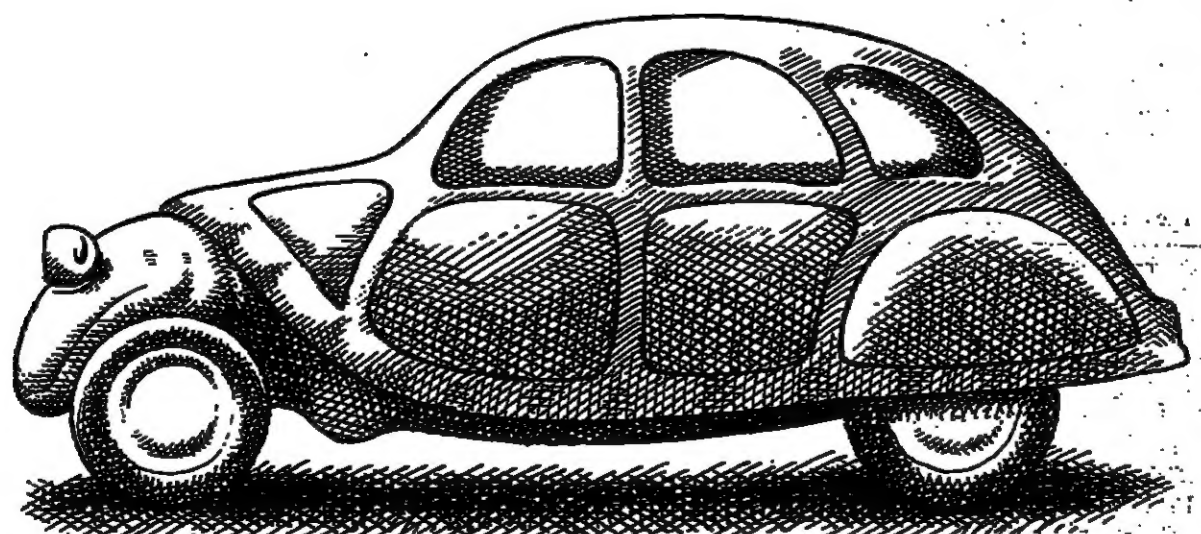
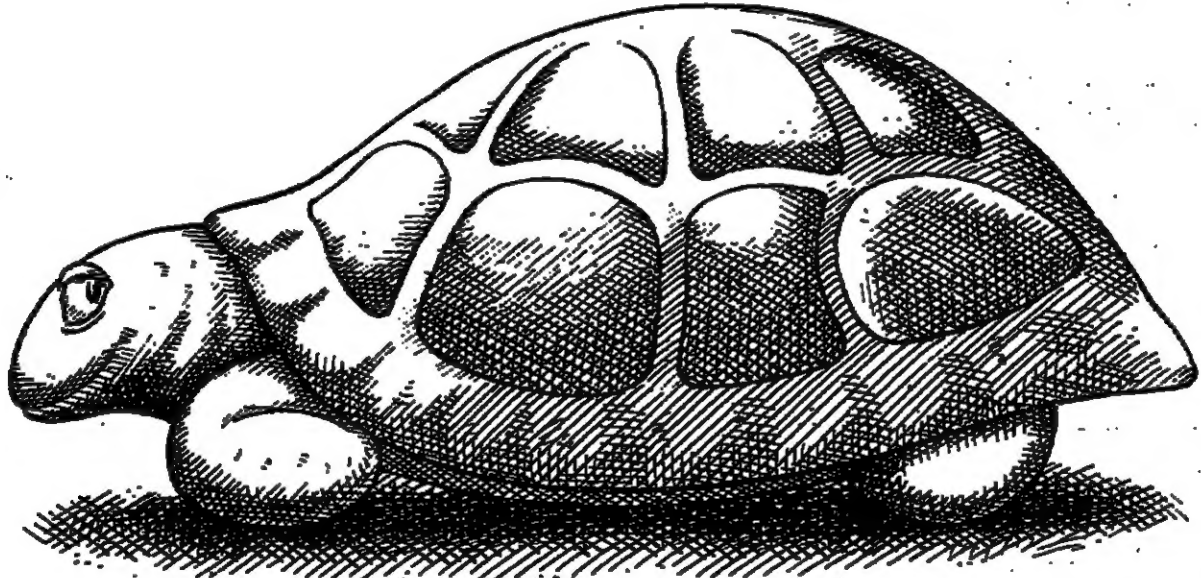
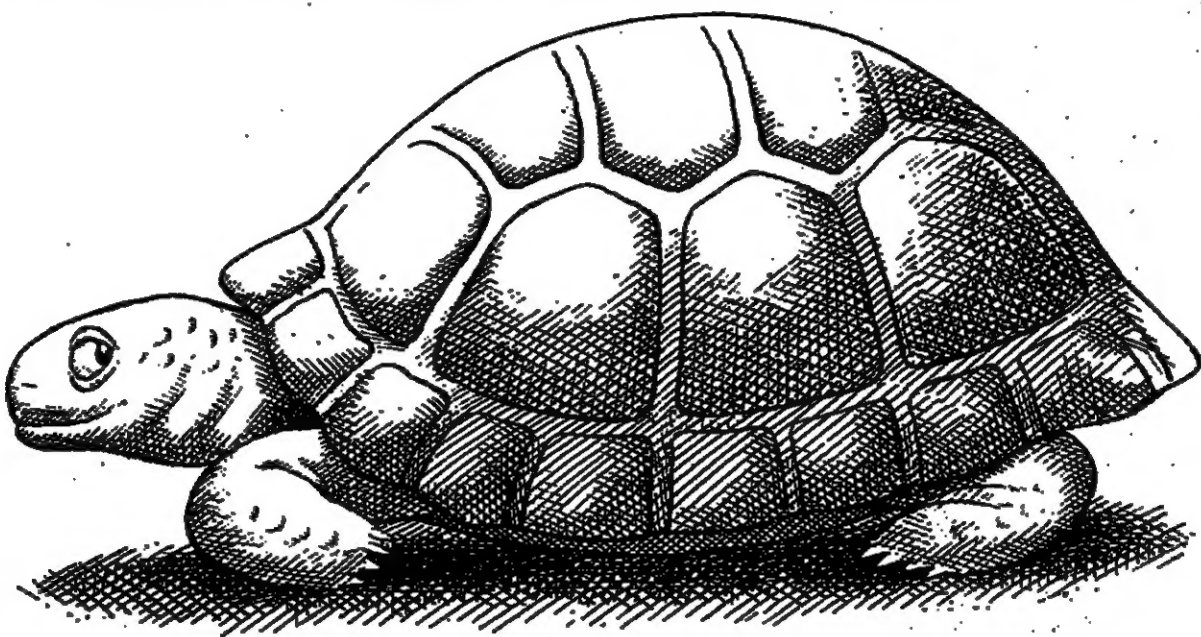
That, she says, would give disabled people the freedom to live as they wanted, not bind them to statutory charity. They would be protected by anti-discrimination legislation and so would be free to earn their own living. Local authorities would need to provide only the more expensive items such as house alterations and adaptations.

Disabled people themselves could as a result decide whether they want to spend their money on a telephone or a taxi, rather than waiting to be assessed and granted services by the local council.

Ms Thompson agrees that the proposal could appeal to Conservative administrations but she cannot see such a radical change coming into force within the next decade.

In the meantime disabled people wait with trepidation for the outcome of the review of supplementary benefit to be announced next week.

Concluded



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## Pope death plot trial threatened by Agca refusal to face facts

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A third attempt will be made today to persuade the prosecution to drop the case of the alleged conspiracy to murder the Pope to put aside his insistence that he is Jesus Christ and offer confirmation of his testimony.

For two days Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who shot and severely wounded the Pope in St Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, has refused to answer factual questions, telling the court instead about his religious convictions.

Agca, who is serving a life sentence for his attempt to murder the Pope, said: "You can all call me mad, but remember that the Pope came to my cell and I told him that God omnipotent had shown me the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Ascension."

"The Pope asked me when he did not say I was mad. He then described our meeting as excellent and marvellous as men far more intelligent than you."

Raising his voice in the court, Agca, who had again said that he was Jesus Christ, said: "I tell you the absolute truth. I have seen everything in a vision. I have seen the whole world in this generation has only a few years left. Neither the Soviets nor the Americans can do anything."

Dr Severino Santapichi, the presiding judge, interrupted Agca several times in an attempt to make him answer his questions. The whole trial turns on the confession Agca has made in which he gave information about a conspiracy he said was organized by the Bulgarian secret service to murder the Pope.

All the accused are facing trial because Agca involved them personally, by name. Three are Bulgarians, of whom two are former members of the embassy here and are now in Sofia. The third is Mr Sergei Antonov, who worked for the Bulgarian airline here and was arrested in November 1982.

The remaining five accused are all Turks, of whom three are in custody. Agca is accused of the comparatively minor offence of having been illegally in possession of a firearm. But his main role is that of witness for the prosecution. Hence the crucial need, if the charges are going to be sustained, that he appear plausible in court.

The court's anxieties go beyond the outcome of the trial itself. Agca's confession, by implication involves the Soviet Union, given that an attack on the Pope's life organized by the Bulgarians would be inconceivable without Russian agreement.

The fear is that the collapse of the prosecution's case in this trial would seriously compromise the outcome of these other investigations.

## Russians ridicule court as a tragicomedy

Moscow (Reuters) - Tass yesterday ridiculed the trial in Rome of the Bulgarian Sergei Antonov and others for alleged conspiracy to kill the Pope, saying outbursts there by Mehmet Ali Agca showed the worth of his evidence.

It said Ali Agca had "shown the whole world what all his 'evidence' is worth". The "dragged-out" "tragicomedy" should be ended at once.

"The soap bubble was punctured, the house of cards that the Italian investigators had been building so painstakingly during more than two years crumbled down," it said.

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Vital witness: Photographers focusing on Agca as he was questioned for the second day yesterday.

## Heavy Iraqi air raids on Iran towns

Bahrain, (Reuters) - Iraq kept up its heavy air raids on Iranian towns yesterday amid increasing international concern about the latest flare-up in the Gulf war.

Baghdad and Tehran were hit in retaliatory attacks, which appeared from official reports to be some of the most concentrated raids so far in the 56-month-old war.

The new air raids forced British Airways and Lufthansa to suspend flights to Baghdad. Most airlines suspended flights to Iran in March when Iraq declared Iranian air space a prohibited war zone.

In Baghdad, an Iraqi military spokesman said more than 50 planes launched "destructive" raids on six Iranian towns. He named them as Abadan, Basrah, Dehloran, Gilan-e-Gharb, Ham and Kermanshah. In previous attacks, he said, 63 planes had hit eight towns and military camps.

Iran said it fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad early yesterday after Iraqi jets attacked residential areas of Tehran, killing at least 11 people.

## Troops on alert in West Bank as settlers threaten reprisals

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israeli security forces in the West Bank have been placed on special alert after indications that Jewish settlers plan to step up intimidation against hundreds of Palestinians freed in last week's prisoner exchange.

Over the past 48 hours militant settlers in the two main occupied Arab towns of Nablus and Hebron have posted "wanted" notices with photographs of some of the released men and have distributed pamphlets calling for them to leave the region immediately.

In addition, leaders of the angry settlers have set up what they describe as a "call up" system to summon other settlers if a reprisal or other act of harassment is planned against the former prisoners, who have been returning to Arab towns and villages.

The pamphlets, distributed by the settlers in Nablus, the largest town in the West Bank, are written in Arabic, Hebrew and English. They state that the Jews living in the occupied region "have not forgiven you and will not forgive you for the sins you committed". They threaten an "immediate response" if attacks against Israeli targets continue.

Israeli sources reported that the settlers had not yet secured all the names and addresses of the released men but were continuing to compile a list for public distribution to Jews throughout the region. Already at least three of the

West Bank Palestinians freed in exchange for three Israeli POWs are known to have left their homes after threats. In one case, Israeli sources said that one prisoner had left for Jordan after Jews at the Tekoa settlement threw the severed head of a dog into his yard and smeared his door with blood.

General Amnon Shahak, commander of Israeli forces in the West Bank, said in a radio interview that the atmosphere among the settlers had been "charged with dynamite" since the prisoner swap. He said the release of so many top-security prisoners back into the West Bank, and their demand for the parallel release of Jews on terrorist charges, could erupt into violence.

According to evidence at the trial, Ngobese was among many young blacks who fled South Africa after the Soweto uprising of 1976-77 and had ANC guerrilla training abroad, in his case in Mozambique.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said this month there had been 30 to 40 acts of sabotage by the ANC this year, almost as many as in the whole 1984.

This level of activity is difficult to reconcile with the Government's claim severely to have weakened the ANC by security agreements with Mozambique and Swaziland closing sanctuaries the guerrillas had enjoyed there.

Colombo today. Government sources say that the proposals include provincial councils with judicial powers for local matters, limited police powers and a decentralized budget.

Sri Lanka in turn expects India's cooperation in getting Tamil separatists to the negotiating table. As a second stage, Sri Lanka wants India to apply its tough anti-terrorist laws to Tamil guerrillas who refuse to accept the solution, while Sri Lanka will withdraw its Army.

## Sri Lanka may offer limited autonomy

From A Correspondent, Colombo

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka will discuss fresh proposals to end the island's ethnic crisis with Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, when they meet in

Colombo today.

Government sources say that the proposals include provincial councils with judicial powers for local matters, limited police powers and a decentralized budget.

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## Bomb blast at South Africa Army building

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Fourteen people, including two blacks, were reported injured in a bomb explosion yesterday on the first floor of a building housing the southern Transvaal medical command of the South African Defence Force (SADF) in central Johannesburg.

SADF personnel were the target of a car bomb in Pretoria two years ago which killed 19 people and injured more than 200, many of them civilians. Guerrillas of the African National Congress claimed responsibility.

Meanwhile, police in Bophuthatswana, the nominally independent tribal "homeland" of South Africa's Tswana-speaking blacks, were yesterday searching for two armed men said to have killed a black policeman and injured another in the Garankuwa township near Pretoria.

South African police described the two as terrorists and said they had opened fire with AK47 rifles and hurled a Russian-made grenade at the policeman, who were seconded from the South African force, when they entered the yard of a house during a routine investigation.

A self-confessed ANC member, Jabu Ngobese, was jailed on Monday in the Rand Supreme Court to 15 years imprisonment for high treason. He also admitted having brought arms into the country and hidden them in the Johannesburg area.

Two other blacks, both union organizers and like Ngobese in their early twenties, were each jailed for five years for having helped him bury some of the weapons, including mines and a hand-made bomb.

According to evidence at the trial, Ngobese was among many young blacks who fled South Africa after the Soweto uprising of 1976-77 and had ANC guerrilla training abroad, in his case in Mozambique.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said this month there had been 30 to 40 acts of sabotage by the ANC this year, almost as many as in the whole 1984.

This level of activity is difficult to reconcile with the Government's claim severely to have weakened the ANC by security agreements with Mozambique and Swaziland closing sanctuaries the guerrillas had enjoyed there.

## Reagan hails special ties in message to Queen

Washington - President Reagan paid tribute yesterday to the "special relationship" between the US and Britain which had become so deeply rooted in trust and affection that it "is now so much part of our common heritage as to be almost taken for granted" (Nicholas Ashford writes).

In a message to the Queen to mark the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the nations, the President referred to the shared values of democratic government, the rule of law and the sanctity of individual rights.

His message was delivered to Sir Oliver Wright, the British Ambassador, by Vice-President Bush at a White House ceremony. The ambassador gave Mr Bush a message from the Queen which paid tribute to the two countries' "common values, shared interests, similar beliefs and an equal determination to defend democracy and liberty."

The ambassador gave Mr Bush a message from the Queen which paid tribute to the two countries' "common values, shared interests, similar beliefs and an equal determination to defend democracy and liberty."

## Priests charged after sit-in

Warsaw (Reuters) - Two Polish priests who joined a high school student sit-in over the removal of crosses from their classrooms have been charged with resisting the law and refusing to leave school premises.

A church spokesman in the southern province of Kielce said Fathers Marek Labuda and Andrzej Wilczynski would stand trial next Monday for their role in the two-week protest last December in the town of Wloszczowa, 105 miles south of here.

## Britons freed

Two men returned to their homes in the Cotswolds after spending three months in a Moroccan jail for alleged drug running. Robert Grieve, aged 36, and Michael Phillips, aged 32, from Cirencester, were released from a Tangier prison on Sunday.

## Tanker toll

Madrid - Spanish frogmen discovered seven more bodies from Sunday's tanker explosion inside the wreckage of one of the two ships, bringing the total of known dead to 28. At least five other crewmen are still missing.

## Summit leaves fundamental differences

## Bonn, Paris paper over cracks

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

President Mitterrand was the guest yesterday of Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a hotel on Lake Constance, by the Swiss-German border, for discussions which did little to persuade the world that they had settled the differences which arose between them at the Bonn economic summit this month.

Part of the reason is that the differences are thought to be fundamental. They are mainly to do with the extent to which West Germany, and by extension the main Common Market countries, should disagree with the United States.

At the summit, France, among other points of contention, did not think Germany critical enough of Star Wars, the US Strategic Defence Initiative. France fears that such a space defence system would inevitably be matched, however long it took the Soviet Union to catch up, and that a Soviet SDI would render useless the French nuclear deterrent.

Since West Germany cannot have a nuclear deterrent in the foreseeable future, while sceptical of SDI, it does not see it in the same way. Instead, Germany doubts whether an American SDI could protect west Europe, and fears that the US may use the SDI research to gain a still greater technological lead over west Europe in a broad range of advanced products on the world market.

Yesterday's meeting was preceded by France and the Federal Republic, going some way to meet each other's position.

Herr Kohl last week made a speech describing SDI as a risk as well as an opportunity, a chance said to have been put in to please Paris. Bonn has also shown greater sympathy for the French idea of Euroka, a west European organization for technological research which would include Britain and Italy.

But Bonn detects signs that the French might not be as anti-

SDI as has been assumed. It is said that a French economic delegation, recently in the US, showed a considerable interest in France's taking part in the research. In a slightly contrived way, efforts were made to demonstrate amity. Officials of both sides made it known that the meeting had lasted 30 minutes longer than expected - intending to show that it had gone well. It was inevitable that some comment would be pressed from one or the other. So, when someone called out a request to know how the talks had gone, Mitterrand inevitably replied: "Très bien, très bien."

Bonn officials said that a statement would be made today, when both leaders would be home again. Whatever the statement says, French ideas of Euroka, a west European organization for technological research which would include Britain and Italy, are still not back to normal, that each has profound reservations about the other's intentions.

## US agrees with arms talks verdict

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan said yesterday he was in full agreement with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, on one aspect of the Geneva nuclear arms talks - that the first round had been "completely fruitless".

However, he disagreed with the Soviet leader as to who was to blame for this lack of progress. President Reagan complained of Soviet "backtracking" and "lack of imagination". Mr Gorbachev has pointed an accusing finger at the Americans because of their insistence on pressing ahead with research into a Star Wars space defence system.

The President's remarks were made in a statement released when he held talks with Mr Max Kampelman, the chief US arms negotiator, shortly before members of the US team returned to Geneva for the second round of talks which start tomorrow.

His statement was a response to remarks made by Mr Gorbachev in Moscow last week that the first round of the Geneva talks had been "completely fruitless".

He said the Soviet comments were "an intriguing tactic for turning recalcitrance into a virtue. In the coming round we will be flexible without rewarding the Soviets for their backtracking. We will be patient in our search for a reduction in nuclear weapons."

Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, made it clear that the US negotiators had not been given new instructions.

## Cross-Canada by one-legged teenage runner

Vancouver (Reuters) - About 25,000 people turned out in Vancouver to greet Steve Fonoy, aged 19, a one-legged cancer victim who has run almost 5,000 miles across Canada to raise money for cancer research.

Fonoy, who lost most of his left leg at the age of 12, started his trek 14 months ago by dipping his artificial leg in the Atlantic off Newfoundland. Since then he has worn out six artificial legs and raised almost \$7m.

He thanked especially the children, who had "supplied their piggy banks" before laying a wreath at a memorial to Terry Fox, similarly afflicted, who attempted the same feat in 1980.

Today Mr Fonoy intends to end his marathon at Vancouver Island.

## Former Bulow lover to testify

Providence (Reuters) - The former lover of Claus von Bulow, whose evidence three years ago helped convict him on charges of trying to kill his wife, said yesterday that she would offer new testimony which she once "couldn't bear to think about".

The disclosure came as Mrs Alexandra Isles was questioned at a special re-trial hearing to determine whether she can take the witness stand against von Bulow, a Danish-born socialite.

Mrs Isles, aged 39, a soap opera star who returned to Providence on Monday night after staying in Europe for three months, did not go into detail about her new testimony. Von Bulow's chief attorney, Mr Thomas Puccio, had sought to have her barred from testifying, contending that her views were not relevant to the state's charges that his client tried to murder his wife, Martha, with insulin injections.

Mrs Isles had given key "motive" testimony at von Bulow's first trial in 1982. That conviction and his 30-year prison term were overturned by an appeals court for technical reasons.

She told jurors at his original trial that she had given von Bulow ultimatums to leave his wife and marry her about the time that Mrs von Bulow went into a coma.

Asked yesterday by Mr

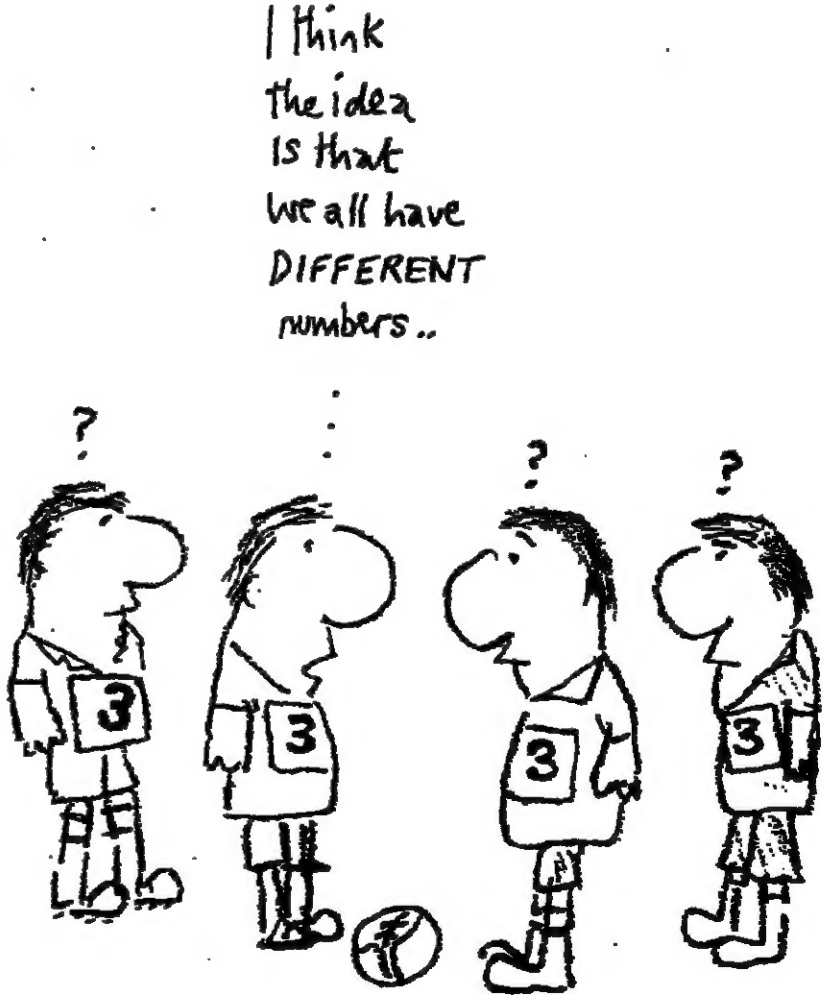


New evidence: Mrs Isles raising her right hand to be sworn in at the Bulow murder trial.

Puccio why she did not bring up her "new information" at von Bulow's first trial, Mrs Isles said: "Because my purpose in the trial in 1982 was to answer in the most minimal way... because I couldn't cope with what I didn't say. I couldn't bear to think about it, so I kept it in."

Von Bulow, 58, is accused of

twice injecting his wife with insulin in a bid to gain a \$14 million share of her \$75 million fortune and marry Mrs Isles. He claims his wife's condition resulted from her abuse of alcohol, drugs and sweets. She is now in a New York hospital where doctors say she is brain-dead and will never recover.



Until Arsenal first gave their players numbers in 1928, radio commentators had a hard time telling footballers apart. But it wasn't until this year that Mobil could claim a number all of its own - 100 years of doing business in Britain.

Age, however, isn't everything. We'd rather be known for a few other things. Such as introducing fully synthesised engine lubricants to the UK and still today being able to claim the world's most advanced motor oil - Mobil 1 Rally Formula. Or being the first to inject gas into a UK North Sea oil field instead of burning it off. That helps us to get more oil out and at the same time saves the gas for later use. All things that count far more than anniversaries.

**Mobil**





ISRAEL'S  
WAR IN  
LEBANON

Israel's army, three years after invading Lebanon, is this week pulling its last forces back to the buffer zone on Lebanon's southern border. In the second of a three-part series, The Times describes the views on the Jewish state of the most controversial conflict in its modern history



General Ariel Sharon (left), architect of the invasion; PLO guerrillas (centre), leaving Beirut; and Mr Yassir Arafat (right), their leader.



By Christopher  
Walker  
Jerusalem

*'In Lebanon, any aspiration for seeking a perfect solution is seeking the unobtainable' - Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Defence Minister, May 8, 1985.*

Frightened, combat-weary and disillusioned, the last Israeli troops to abandon the battered former crusader port of Tyre a few weeks ago left no room for doubt about their personal attitudes towards the final retreat. Many of the dusty tanks were festooned with balloons and one carried a sign with the message: "Goodbye Lebanon, a country that consumes its occupiers."

But the soldiers' unabashed joy has been tempered by the sight of Israeli workers digging a 15ft wide ditch along the 55 mile boundary between Lebanon and Israel, a desperate attempt to prevent the new guerrilla war with Shia suicide bombers spreading into Israel.

As one embittered resident of Metulla, the most vulnerable of the Galilee settlements, put it: "After losing all those young lives, all that money and our international good name, it is hard to believe we have now been reduced to defending ourselves with a medieval moat."

Another Metulla inhabitant, Reuben Weinberg, owner of the picturesque Snows of Lebanon hotel, pointed to the mass of Israeli construction work taking place across the border inside Lebanon. "From here, two things are immediately obvious," he told me. "Israel is not abandoning Lebanon completely and we are now facing a more dangerous enemy than before the war began. If anyone tells me differently, I only have to point out my windows."

The unhappy facts for Israel are that nearly three years of violence have seen a visible decline in the Christian influence in Lebanon which the war was intended to promote, the emergence of a fanatical force of Shia Muslim guerrillas on Israel's vulnerable northern border and a strengthening of Syrian influence in Lebanon.

However, at 11am sharp on June 6, 1982, when the four massive Israeli armoured columns rumbled northwards, there was little time and the ferocity of the initial battles and the deliberate paucity of official

## Reaping a bitter harvest from the long, weary 'war of deceit'

information (a tactic known by the Hebrew term "fog of war"), for deep analysis or questioning of the Government's motives.

Most soldiers appeared to take at face value the words of the Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, who responded to a cautionary message from President Reagan with the pledge: "Mr President, the Israeli Government has decided to do all it can to end this intolerable situation. This army has received orders to push the terrorists back 40 kilometres northwards, so that all our citizens are freed from the constant threat against their lives."

### Northern border had been quiet

Few of the tens of thousands of invading Israeli troops imagined that their occupation would last nearly three years, and cost more than 640 Israeli lives, and an average of US \$1 million a day.

In the emotion whipped up after the attempted assassination of ambassador Shlomo Argov outside London's Dorchester Hotel three days earlier, there appeared a tendency to overlook the fact that since the previous July 24 the northern border had been uncannily

quiet as a result of the ceasefire with the PLO negotiated via the US with assistance from Saudi Arabia.

As the Israeli troops advanced rapidly northward to link up with others landed on the beaches outside Sidon, the combination of dazzling early military success and strict Israeli censorship worked to conceal the bitter controversies that the war was soon to provoke.

The invaders were taking part in what quickly became the most controversial of Israel's six wars. The conflict broke the former national consensus on defence, encouraged the little-known phenomenon of Israeli conscientious objection, and prompted some of the biggest demonstrations in the history of the state.

Such signs of internal dissent against a war were little known in a country that had lived from the outset under the threat of liquidation by the Arabs. Israel was now embroiled in a conflict quite different in character from any previous.

The early successes against the Palestinians in the west were matched on the eastern front against Syria by the spectacular aerial destruction on June 9 of the Soviet-made Sam 6 missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley. Again, initial euphoria at the daring and skill of the achievement served to disguise the more considered view that the action had in fact given away Israeli military secrets which might prove vital

in subsequent wars. Also, few realised that, with Soviet help, the Syrians would soon have more powerful anti-aircraft missiles on their soil.

As the relentless Israeli advance continued, it dawned on some senior army commanders as well as leaders of the Labour opposition that Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, had far more grandiose ambitions than had been publicly acknowledged.

The extent to which discontent was growing inside the army became public knowledge after Colonel Eli Geva, one of the country's brightest young officers and a commander responsible for many of the early successes on the western front, stood down from his brigade rather than risk the casualties that he argued would result from an advance on west Beirut.

The dissent gathered momentum, leading on August 8 to a petition from 2,000 reserve soldiers calling for Mr Sharon's dismissal. This did not come until the following February, after angry street demonstrations (one involving an estimated 400,000 people) had brought the Kahane commission of inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut. He and a number of other senior Israelis were strongly criticised.

The massacres at Sabra and Chatila by their Phalangist allies under the nose of the surrounding Israeli troops focused mounting disquiet at the conduct of the war.

In the meantime, Israel's hopes of establishing a malleable and sympathetic Christian regime in Lebanon had been dashed with the assassination on September 14 of Bashir Gemayel, Lebanon's Christian president-elect.

The evacuation of the PLO from Beirut in August, 1982 was one of the last bonuses for Israel in what soon degenerated into a costly war of attrition fought against the newly radicalised Shia Muslims of southern Lebanon who had turned against the Israeli occupiers just as they turned against the Palestinians before them.

### Prominent role for the media

More than in any of Israel's previous wars, the media played a prominent role in the Lebanon conflict, both because it was bitterly accused by Israel of wide-scale and deliberate distortion and because its representatives accredited in the Jewish state had a unique - if often uncomfortable - opportunity of assessing the growing difficulties faced by the occupying army at first hand.

As the pressure on the occupiers mounted, journalists had to wear protection, travel with heavily armed guards and

obey orders that there was to be no more stopping - not even for calls of nature.

The experience of the journalists was relevant, because it gave them a peculiar insight into what many Israeli observers believe may prove to be among the most serious long-term effects of the conflict: the brutalisation of the Israeli armed forces, a process known here as "Lebanonisation", and the blow delivered by a protracted and bloody defeat to its morale, self-respect and international reputation.

Although the first calls for a complete Israeli withdrawal were voiced as early as October 1982 by at least one senior general, and although the unilateral retreat from the Chouf Mountains took place on September 3, 1983, it was not until the appointment of the National Unity Government a year later that the ground was properly laid for the withdrawal of all uniformed troops.

The point often forgotten abroad is that essentially the mighty armour of Israel has been sent packing by a hard core of about 200 fanatical guerrillas who now believe - with some reason - that they have achieved more than any of the armies in the Arab world, said a senior United Nations observer in southern Lebanon.

Widely described by critics as Israel's first "war of choice", the conflict has already prompted

renewed criticism of the Jewish state's foreign policy.

"Perhaps a misguided war is a stage that every nation goes through on its way to maturity," concluded journalists Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Ya'ari in their widely acclaimed study baldly entitled in its original Hebrew version *Al-Harbat Sholal, The War of Deceit*.

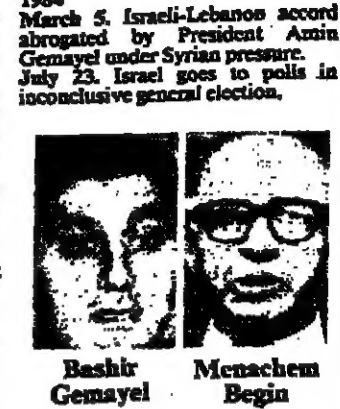
The book takes its text a quotation from the Old Testament Book of Habakkuk 2:17: "The violence done to Lebanon will overwhelm you." Most chapters, like the pre-planning and early stages of the operation itself (originally codenamed "Big Pines") are dominated by the bull-like figure of Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister and formidable intriguer who has already staged a remarkable political comeback from the ruins of his grandiose ambitions to use Israel's military might to secure a Lebanese Government of his choice.

Having survived serious censure from the investigative commission into the massacre of Palestinians at Sabra and

## TO BEIRUT AND BACK

1981  
April 28. Two Syrian transport helicopters shot down by Israeli forces over Lebanon leading to so-called "Syrian missile crisis".  
July 10. Start of "two week war" between Israel and PLO units in Lebanon.  
July 24. US and Saudi mediated ceasefire comes into effect on Israel's northern border. Agreement, which held well, seen as the first - albeit indirect - between Israel and the PLO.  
June 3. Attempted assassination of Shlomo Argov, Israeli Ambassador to London, provides catalyst for invasion of Lebanon.  
June 4. Israeli planes attack Palestinian targets in Beirut and 22 other targets in southern Lebanon. Guerrillas retaliate with bombardment along northern border.  
June 6. Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, tells Reagan, then attending Versailles conference: "Mr President, the Israeli Government has decided to do all it can to put an end to this intolerable situation."  
June 9. EEC foreign ministers demand Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.  
June 10. Israelis report first 100 Jewish casualties in fighting to date.  
June 13. Siege of west Beirut begins.  
June 24. Ariel Sharon, Israel's Defence Minister and chief architect of the war, denies that the Cabinet had taken any decision not to enter west Beirut.  
June 26. About 10,000 Israelis take part in first mass protest against the war which is causing mounting internal dissent.  
Aug 2. Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Foreign Minister, warned by President Reagan in Washington that Israel should not launch an assault on west Beirut.  
Aug 4. US vetoes a Soviet motion in the United Nations Security Council to impose embargo on arms shipment to Israel.  
Aug 8. 2,000 Israeli reserve soldiers sign petition calling for dismissal of Sharon.  
Aug 11. Israeli Cabinet approves "in principle" draft of document drawn up by US special envoy Mr Philip Habib.  
Aug 31. Last Palestinian guerrillas evacuated from west Beirut.  
Sept 1. President Reagan launches his abortive Middle East peace initiative.  
Sept 14. Bashir Gemayel, Lebanese President-elect assassinated in east Beirut.  
Sept 15. Israeli forces move into west Beirut "to ensure public order and security".  
Sept 16. Massacres in the Sabra and Chatila Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut begin after units of Lebanese Phalangist militia are allowed into camps by surrounding Israeli forces.  
Sept 17. Israeli journalist Ze'ev Schiff informs Communication Minister Mordechai Zupor of reports reaching him about events in the camps. The information is passed on to Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister, but goes no further.  
Sept 18. Begin claims to hear first news of the massacres on 5 pm BBC World Service bulletin.  
Sept 22. Sharon makes first statement to the Knesset officially confirming that the Phalangists entered Sabra and Chatila in coordination with Israel. Yitzhak

Berman, Israeli Energy Minister, resigns over government failure to set up an official inquiry.  
Sept 25. Estimated 400,000 Israelis demonstrate in Tel Aviv in support of an inquiry.  
Sept 29. Begin appoints Chief Justice Kahane to head three-man inquiry into the killings.  
1983  
Jan 3. Israel-Lebanon negotiations open US participation.  
Feb 5. 108-page Kahane report published. Strongly critical of performance of certain Israeli politicians and Army chiefs.  
Feb 12. Sharon deprived of defence portfolio but remains in Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio.  
June 5. 150,000 Israelis join anti-war demonstration in Tel Aviv.  
June 16. Knesset rejects call for official inquiry into conduct of war.  
Sept 3. Israeli forces begin unilateral pull-back to Awali river line leading to bloody fighting in Chouf mountains.  
Sept 15. Begin submits his resignation as Prime Minister and goes into seclusion. Eventually succeeded by Yitzhak Shamir.  
Oct 5. 100th Israeli soldier jailed for refusing to serve in Lebanon.  
Nov 25. Six Israeli POWs exchanged for 4,000 Palestinian and other detainees.  
Dec 1. Report from Lebanese Supreme Court puts number killed in war at 19,095, with a further 31,915 injured.  
Dec 20. Yassir Arafat and 4,000 PLO guerrillas evacuated from Tripoli in northern Lebanon.  
1984  
March 5. Israeli-Lebanon accord abrogated by President Amin Gemayel under Syrian pressure.  
July 23. Israel goes to polls in inconclusive general election.



Bashir Gemayel  
Menachem Begin

Sept 16. National Unity Government takes power with Shimon Peres of Labour as Prime Minister in two-year rotation agreement with Shamir.  
Oct 22. 60th dead Israeli soldier buried.  
1985  
Jan 14. Cabinet approves plan for three-stage withdrawal of uniformed troops from Lebanon.  
Feb 16. Sidon evacuated in stage 1 of withdrawal, completed before deadline.  
March 18. Twelve Israeli soldiers killed and 14 wounded when girl suicide bomber crashes into their truck just north of the border settlement of Metulla.  
April 2. 1,200 detainees based across border from south Lebanon to Israeli prison. Widespread international condemnation of the move.  
April 3. Anzar detention camp closed after final 600 inmates released.  
April 23. Pull-out from Tyre completes stage 2 of the evacuation, leaving only buffer zone still under Israeli occupation.

Chatila, the energetic reserve general, is now accused as Minister of Trade and Industry. He and his senior aides are still confident he will one day succeed the uninspiring figure of Yitzhak Shamir as the next leader of the Herut Party, and thus, the right wing Likud coalition.

In politics, as in battle, Mr Sharon is a proponent of the maxim that attack is the best means of defence and he has repeatedly blamed the reverses suffered by Israel in Lebanon on a combination of fickle diplomacy by the US, combined with an undermining of its strength by critics of the war at home, particularly those inside the Labour movement.

In recent weeks there have been some signs that, with the pullback nearly complete, some of the worst internal dissension caused by the war is receding, but the scars are so deep they will still take years to heal properly.

The healing will depend much on how the situation develops over the next few months on the one hand and the northern border and inside the "security zone" where Israel has still decided to wield indirect control indefinitely despite the danger of further disaffection of southern Lebanon's Shia Muslim majority.

"The war did not bring peace to Galilee. It has only brought us greater uncertainty," said Mr Weinberg in Metulla. "Many people tend to forget that the border was quiet for over nine months before the invasion. I am afraid that things will never be that way again."

*The English language version of the Schiff and Ya'ari book, Israel's Lebanon War, is published by George Allen and Unwin (£12.95).*

Tomorrow: United States' role and the view from Moscow

## Stroessner feels wind of change

### Power battle grips Paraguay

Asunción (NYT) - There is no evidence that President Alfredo Stroessner, aged 72, is ill or planning to step down, but what comes after his 31-year-old rule is suddenly the main topic of conversation in Paraguay.

The Government has tried to limit discussion of the issue, arguing that the entire concept of post-Stroessnerism has been invented by opposition groups bent on agitation. "There is no such thing as post-Stroessner" one official said.

But in a country where, in the words of a journalist, the news is always the same, change is now being viewed as inevitable. "We are definitely in a pre-transition period," a foreign diplomat said. "Stroessner will stay in office as long as he wants to, but there is genuine widespread concern about what will happen afterwards."

A number of factors have fed the debate. The return of civilian rule to three neighbouring countries - Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay - has reawakened the dream of democracy here.

President Reagan contributed to the uncertainty this month by including Paraguay - along with

Chile, Nicaragua and Cuba - among Latin America's remaining dictatorships. The Stroessner Government, which describes Paraguay as a democracy without communism, was stunned.

The strongest shadow of the future is being cast by the power struggle taking place within General Stroessner's Colorado Party between traditionalists and militants.

The traditionalists believe General Stroessner should step down in 1988, that seven terms in office are enough, a leading



General Stroessner: Move to make him step down.

member of this faction said. That is the best way of ensuring a smooth transition and preserving the Colorado Party.

In contrast, the President's inner circle, headed by his private secretary, Señor Mario Abdon Benítez, is said to be seeking control of the party, not only to nominate General Stroessner to an eighth term at its 1987 convention but also to determine his eventual successor.

In public, both groups continue to pledge support for the president, with the battle largely limited to elections taking place in hundreds of party committees around the country. But in private the names of possible successors are being juggled.

The president's 42-year-old son, Gustavo, an Air Force Major, is mentioned, although so far he has not been promoted as a public figure by his father. Both Señor Benítez and Señor Luis María Argana, the President of the Supreme Court, are suggested in different circles as possible civilian solutions, while no one writes off General Andres Rodríguez, commander of the powerful First Army Corps.

## Delhi sees retaliation in talks delay

From Kuldip Nayar  
Delhi

Britain has asked India to reschedule a bilateral economic meeting fixed for London next month, according to India's Ministry of External Affairs.

The postponement is seen in Delhi as a retort to India's decision not to buy British Westland helicopters even though negotiations had reached a final stage. The Indian media reports that Britain has also cut this year's aid to India.

The countries have been drifting apart for some time, and Mrs Thatcher's recent visit has not changed Delhi's attitude. A letter she reportedly wrote to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has reportedly gone unacknowledged.

India is upset at Britain's "soft line" on Sikh extremists who say the Indian Government has a free rein. Mr Gandhi could have stopped in London on his way to or from America, they say. But deliberately chose not to do so.

LONDON: Foreign Office sources last night confirmed that the annual economic discussions had been deferred, but denied any political undertones (Our Correspondent writes). British diplomats had had difficulty in finding a date; September looked more likely.

Meanwhile, the sources say, the helicopter deal is by no means over. Helicopters worth \$45m were being given as aid, and Britain had made clear that it could not give \$45m in cash instead.

## Congressional study finds that 22% of US children live in poverty

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Twenty-two per cent of American children live in families with incomes below the poverty line, while true government spending each year on every child in poverty has fallen by \$290 (£225) since 1976, according to a congressional study.

The Congressional Research Service and the Congressional Budget Office concluded that government spending for programmes directed specifically at children had failed to keep pace with population increases and inflation since the 1970s.

Food stamps and Medicaid benefits were not included in the calculations. Had they been counted the overall poverty rate would have been calculated at

between 15 per cent and 19 per cent.

The study said cash and food stamp benefits available for each poor child from various programmes, as measured in constant 1983 dollars, dropped from a high of \$1,446 in 1976 to \$1,156 in 1983. Medicaid outlays, however, increased.

The rise in single-parent families since the early 1970s is a major cause of the increase in poverty rates, the study said. It found that half of all poor children lived with a single female parent.

Nearly half of all black children, a third of all Hispanic children, and 17 per cent of white children lived in families with incomes below the poverty line in 1983. In white families

headed by women the poverty rate for children was 47.6 per cent. For black families headed by women the figure was 68.5 per cent, and 70.5 per cent for Hispanic families headed by women.

"For children in black, single, female-headed families where the mother is under 30 and did not complete high school, the poverty rate is 92.8 per cent," the report noted.

It found that more than 2.5 million of the 13.8 million children below the poverty line lived in families where at least one person had a full-time job, "which belies the widespread view that a full-time job throughout the year is near insurance against poverty."

## UN sees rising European intolerance of refugees

From Our Own Correspondent, Geneva

Expressing deep concern over trends emerging in Europe, Mr Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said yesterday that peoples who formerly "opened their doors and their hearts to refugees are now showing signs of greater reserve and even intolerance."

He was opening a four-day meeting behind closed doors on the question of new asylum-seekers and refugees in Europe, called by his organization, which regards the entire structure for the protection of refugees, built up over the years, as being in serious danger.

All West European countries, including Britain, are represented by senior officials, as are the United States and Canada.

While the drama of the Vietnamese boat people and the influx of many thousands of Ethiopians into Sudan had captured the headlines, little attention was paid to "smaller groups" of refugees spending weeks in European air terminals, tossed around like ping-pong balls from airport to airport, thrown into "cubicles" and then left to fend for themselves.

## Car bomb kills two Romanian bomb squad men

Bucharest (AP) - Two

squad were killed when a bomb exploded in the car of a Syrian student, well-informed sources said yesterday. It was the most serious incident in a series of bomb threats involving Syrians.

The bomb went off on Sunday at the Grozvesti student hostel in Bucharest after the squad had removed a bomb from another Syrian car, the sources said.

In both cases, the car owners were said to have received telephone calls warning them of the bombs and had notified Romanian police.

## Stopover in Poland by Craxi

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, yesterday held a brief round of talks with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader. He is the most senior Nato politician to visit Warsaw since martial law was imposed in 1981.

Diplomats say the talks were largely symbolic, touching on bilateral and international issues raised by the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, during his visit to Poland in December. Although the visit was only a stopover on the way to Moscow, it may set an important precedent, allowing other Western leaders to pay brief respects to the Jaruzelski Government without giving the impression that the Polish leadership has been fully rehabilitated after martial law.

Nato foreign ministers have been trekking to Warsaw since last autumn but have tried to balance their talks with gestures towards Solidarity.

The pace was set by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, in November, when he visited the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a Solidarity priest killed by secret policemen. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, paid a similar tribute in April.

Now, however, this double handed approach is proving a problem. Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, had wanted to meet Solidarity advisers but Polish officials said such meetings were unacceptable.

## Protest over jail venue for Gandhi trial

Delhi (AP) - The defence in the Indira Gandhi assassination trial argued yesterday for an open court, saying a closed hearing in a jail was "against the principle of natural justice... and smacks of secrecy."

MR P.P. Grover, lawyer for two of the three accused Sikh

conspirators, said the trial should be shifted from the sweltering makeshift courtroom in Tihar jail to regular open chambers where the public can attend.

"A jail trial is against the principle of natural justice. How can a witness speak the

truth without being intimidated by the imposing high walls?" counsel argued.

The trial is being conducted inside the high security Tihar jail in western Delhi. Only court officials, accredited journalists and select relatives of the accused are admitted.



Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

# Farm ministers threaten bitter debate on reform of EEC policy

From Ian Murray, Sienna

EEC farm ministers yesterday reluctantly agreed on the need to have a plan for reforming the common agricultural policy (CAP) ready by the end of this year. But they threatened a long and bitter battle over just how the reform should be carried out.

"We have taken aim today, but our feet are a little bogged down," Signor Filippo Pandolfi, the Italian minister, said at the end of a two-hour informal meeting he had chaired to agree on what the European Commission called "the official kick-off of the far-reaching debate".

Central to the argument will be how to protect the incomes of family farmers, while eliminating the surplus production which is crippling the budget and provoking a trade war with the United States.

Yesterday's meeting focussed a long paper prepared by Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner. This identified six crucial areas in need of study and reform, and it promised ministers that they would be given a Green Paper of options to discuss by the end of the month.

The commission paper insisted on something which Britain has long sought, so far unsuccessfully. "If the Community cannot succeed in controlling the market through a restrictive price policy, sooner

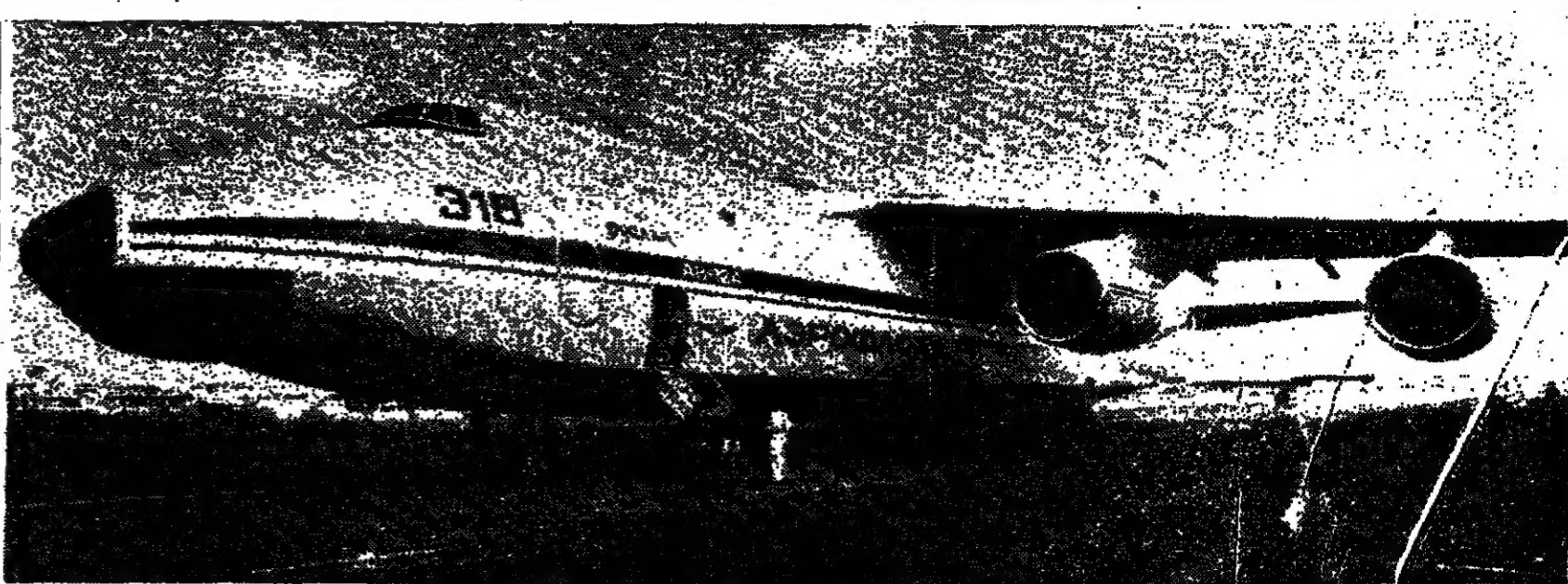
or later we shall find ourselves extending the empire of quotas," the paper warned. That was not something to contemplate with any enthusiasm.

The difficulty of getting this basis principle agreed was immediately apparent from Signor Pandolfi. "In the present circumstances, it is hard to see how a proper response can be provided to the challenges that have arisen only through a policy on price and markets," he said.

In his view "the financial requirement for the CAP will increase in absolute terms". He said the central objective of the CAP is still that of supporting and improving farm incomes with an agriculture that is market-related and competitive.

The Italian minister admitted these two aims could be incompatible, and the sincerity of the ministers' agreement in Sienna will be put to a searching test in 10 days' time, when they meet formally in another attempt to agree on overall prices for this year. Herr Ignaz Kiechle, the West German minister, who has been vetoing any cereal price cut to protect his country's small farmers, showed no sign at all yesterday of having been converted to a new approach.

One idea pressed strongly by the commission paper was to give direct income aid to farmers so that they would not have to rely solely on increased



Soviet giant: An Antonov 124, described as the world's largest aircraft in Paris for the air show opening tomorrow after its first flight outside the Soviet Union. With a 272ft wingspan and 24 tyres it can carry 150 tons over 5,000 miles.

## Explosive start for second Bosphorus link

Ankara - The first charges of dynamite are to be ceremoniously blown by President Kenan Evren of Turkey in Istanbul today to start construction of the second Bosphorus bridge, a contract snatched from Britain by Japanese firms (Basit Erdik writes).

On the eve of the ceremony, Mr Bedrettin Dalan, the mayor of Istanbul, announced the impending arrival of further Japanese business representatives in connection with a projected undersea tunnel and a "Disneyland" for the town.

The disclosure of Japanese interest in Istanbul projects came after a recent official visit to Japan by Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister.

## Seoul suspicious about North Korean proposal to help divided families

From David Watts, Seoul

No private letters, telegrams or telephone calls have passed between North and South Korea for years but delegates from the two states to the Red Cross negotiations on divided families yesterday proposed large-scale visits this year.

Seoul proposed the exchange of visiting groups on a "substantial scale" on August 15, the fortieth anniversary of the end of Japanese colonialism.

Pyeonggi's chief Northern delegate, Mr Li Chong Ryul, topped that with a proposal that every member of a divided family should be allowed to go and search out relatives in the place where they last saw them, at one month's notice. With an estimated 10 million separated

families in North and South Korea, that could give the North a licence to infiltrate, in Seoul's view.

But at the end of yesterday's one-and-a-half-hour first formal wounding session both sides promised to study the other's suggestions, which also include the exchange of orchestras and art troupes on the anniversary. The exchange would "promote an amicable atmosphere for continued Red Cross dialogue", Mr Li said.

So far the atmosphere has been businesslike, though each side has put in its fair share of rhetoric. But the gulf of distrust is vast. Unlike other conferences of this kind elsewhere in the world, there appears to be

no horse-trading in the corridors. Both sides made their proposals in formal speeches yesterday. If there are serious differences between the two today there will be only two hours of discussions in which to sort them out. At present, no session is planned for Thursday.

Arrests sought: Police in Seoul requested warrants yesterday to arrest 25 of 73 militant university students who occupied the US Information Service library last week, officials said (AP reports).

They said the 25 were the main plotters and instigators of the four-day seizure of the library and would be charged with violence and interference in official duties.

## Top Democrats move to centre

Secondly, most of the leading Democrats are deliberately moving to the centre of the spectrum in American politics. Senator Gary Hart was once on the left of the party, but he positioned himself in the centre last year with a campaign of particular appeal to those who believed themselves capable of being successful.

He is the one certain starter among those who now seem to be the principal contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988. He will not be standing again for the Senate next year so as to leave himself free for the bigger race.

From what I hear it is not certain that Senator Edward Kennedy will run for president. He is doing everything new to suggest that he will, but he cannot resist the prospect of Chappaquiddick and the rest of his private life being dragged up again. Having projected himself back into the forefront of the party's affairs, he might withdraw as he approaches the starting gate unless the conditions look very favourable.

But it is interesting that he evidently feels it necessary to try to move towards the centre if he is to prepare for the race. That he does not seem altogether convincing as a born-again centrist is hardly surprising.

But that he should make the effort is a tribute to the strength of the prevailing wind in American politics.

## Reagan stays tuned to the mood

It is essentially a Reaganite wind. The Democrats may not accept his policies, but they are responding to his agenda. It is true that Mr Reagan has never been able simply to disregard social issues.

He has always had to pay rhetorical tribute to concerns of the Moral Majority. But he has never made these a priority for action.

The essence of his domestic programme has been the drive for economic growth, and this may well have to be true of the next administration as well, because there is unlikely to be enough money around for new social programmes without increasing the budget deficit.

This does not mean that the Democrats are bound to lose the next presidential election. They should stand a good chance if they can really sort themselves out in time, and not only should not underestimate Mr Reagan's continuing influence.

He may be a lame-duck president and he has had his recent difficulties. Congress will not allow him to increase defence spending as he would like and the Bihari visit has embittered the Jewish community. But most Americans accept that, having made that commitment, he had to go through with it.

The budget deficit will be cut by his having to accept a rise in taxes. His personal popularity is still high and he remains in tune with the prevailing mood of the American people.

One of the surest marks of his continuing influence is the effect he has having on his political opponents. The Democrats are reacting to the Reagan era rather than rejecting it.

## Nuclear site fencing criticized

From Tony Duboulin Melbourne

Of the 550 acres of the British nuclear test site at Tarakan which appeared to be contaminated with plutonium only about 50 acres was within a man-proof fence, the Royal Commission into the British nuclear tests in Australia has been told. The fence was built after the British cleaned up the site in 1968.

Dr Keith Lokin, director of the Australian radiation laboratory, told the commission he had conducted surveys on the Maralinga testing range in South Australia since 1977.

Parts of the area would not be suitable for permanent occupation because of the presence of plutonium, he said on Monday. The most significant contamination was at Tarakan, the site of a number of "minor" nuclear trial explosions.

Dr Lokin said plutonium on the site would remain a health risk for 240,000 years, and was asked by Mr Peter McClellan, counsel assisting the commission, about ways to treat the site.

He outlined the methods used to treat soil residue after the extraction of natural uranium, which was similar to the contaminated soil at Maralinga.

Such uranium "tailings" from mining were placed in a pit and capped with clay, then rock and topsoil, and finally with new vegetation. The area was then safe for permanent occupation.

Asked if similar work could be done at Maralinga, he said it could, but added that dilution of the radioactive material in the soil after the cleaning operation had changed the situation.

"One solution would be to dig a big hole and put contaminated dirt and items in it," Dr Lokin said. One would then be left with "something of a mountain" of earth taken from the hole.

Another possibility, which Dr Lokin dismissed, was filling in the natural basin of the Tarakan site.

A third option, which he considered possible, was the removal from Maralinga of contaminated earth and material in the radioactive test pits. This could then be taken to a suitable burial location.

## Hippo goes to a shopping centre to die

Harare - She stumbled into the Mabelreign shopping centre here at 6am yesterday and, sighing deeply, leant her one-and-a-half tonne frame against a retaining wall at the back of a hardware store (Jan Raath writes).

For the next three hours she lay amid the rubble of the collapsed wall, quietly dying of cold and dehydration.

Rangers of the Department of National Parks arrived and shot the five-year-old hippopotamus with a tranquilizing dart, but said she was probably already dead.

"Her skin and teeth will be sold to defray expenses involved in the operation," said a National Parks official. Her flesh could not be sold because of the contaminating nature of the tranquilizing drug.

She had obviously been out of the water for some time and was badly dehydrated.

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	35	£9,599	£13,271	£37,465
	49	£4,702	£4,973	£7,781
£15	18	£30,105	£58,902	£361,253
	35	£14,858	£20,329	£57,392
	49	£7,203	£7,518	£11,919
£20	18	£40,557	£79,353	£473,209
	35	£20,017	£27,387	£77,320
	49	£9,704	£10,263	£16,067
£25	18	£51,010	£99,806	£593,175
	35	£25,176	£34,446	£97,248
	49	£12,205	£12,908	£20,195
£30	18	£61,462	£119,258	£717,175
	35	£30,333	£41,305	£117,175
	49	£14,706	£15,553	£24,333

YOUR CASH VALUE				
Monthly Contribution	Male Age	14% growth	14% growth	Cash Value age 65
£10	18	£19,517	£116,901	
	35	£5,785	£16,523	
	49	£1,465	£2,351	
£15	18	£29,901	£178,104	
	35	£8,863	£25,312	
	49	£2,245	£3,602	
£20	18	£40,281	£241,278	
	35	£11,940	£34,101	
	49	£5,024	£4,852	
£25	18	£50,656	£303,482	
	35	£15,018	£42,680	
	49	£3,804	£5,103	
£30	18	£61,031	£365,691	
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## Amnesty spells out Yugoslav abuses

Amnesty International yesterday urged the Yugoslav Government to stop using laws limiting freedom of expression to arrest people for non-violent political actions (Reuters reports).

The London-based human rights group said in a report that since 1980 more than 500 people a year, many of them from ethnic minorities, had been found guilty of "political offences" and given prison sentences of up to 15 years.

In most cases those accused had neither used nor advocated violence, Amnesty said.

A number of people had been imprisoned for "hostile propaganda" on the basis of private conversations and letters, films and pamphlets they had produced and interviews given to foreign journalists, it said. Others had been arrested for bringing emigre journals into Yugoslavia or for speaking to emigrés while abroad.

Amnesty said it had adopted more than 200 detainees as prisoners of conscience, three-quarters of whom were ethnic Albanians from Kosovo province, on the border with Albania.

It gave the example of a high school student sent to prison for

six years for "endangering the social order". Daut Rashani, aged 18, was alleged to have written poems and pamphlets "with hostile content".

According to the Yugoslav Government's own figures the majority of the 2,308 arrests between 1980 and 1983 were for "verbal offences", and many of them for "minor verbal offences" such as making jokes about government leaders.

The report said Dr Ivan Zografski, a 71-year-old Bulgarian medical specialist, was charged with "denying the existence of the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavia's people" and referring in an insulting manner to the late President Tito.

Official Yugoslav press reports said the charges were based on conversations at Dr Zografski's home and in cafes and restaurants. He was sentenced to six-and-a-half years in prison, reduced by one year on appeal, Amnesty said.

The report also accused the Yugoslav Government of instances of cruel and degrading treatment of political prisoners and said some conditions of detention fell below the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners set by Britain.



Mickey moves in: President Reagan looking on as Mickey Mouse and Mrs Nancy Reagan exchange kisses at a Florida children's centre where they reviewed 20 marching bands in an inaugural parade

## Spain tries to prove it is a Mickey Mouse place

From Harry Debelius Madrid

Spanish tourist officials are rolling out the red carpet here for the second time this month for visiting executives of the Walt Disney Corporation in the hope that a multi-billion dollar investment project will not turn into a pumpkin.

Disney's Mr Lee Lancelotti, director of business affairs, and Mr Jack Myers, marketing director, were scheduled to meet Spain's director general of tourist promotion, Señor Ignacio Vassallo, this week to gather more information before the organization makes up its mind whether to make French or

Spanish dreams come true by planting the European version of Disneyland in Paris or on Spain's Mediterranean coast.

The decision is expected by August and Spanish officials have been engaged in a blur of activity worthy of animated cartoon characters to convince the Disney men that Spain is the right place for the two-billion-dollar "EuroDisney" which will be visited by 10 million people a year.

"Actually it's more a question of choosing between two concepts than choosing between countries," says Señor Vassallo. "If they opt for an amusement-park project in an area of

concentrated population and relatively high income level, they'll go for Paris. If they want a big thematic complex, complete with other attractions such as golf, a yacht basin, beaches, convention facilities and a massive flow of tourists, with the touristic infrastructure already there, then Spain is the choice."

Several potential sites, from 20 to 80 square kilometres in size, have been scouted on Spain's east coast between Barcelona and Murcia, an area favoured by a mild and sunny climate, three major airports (Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante) and a motorway that

links it with the rest of Europe. It is also in a zone already popular with holidaymakers, and within easy shuttle-flight distance of the Balearic Islands.

If Spain gets the nod, a billion-dollar construction job will begin almost immediately, to be finished in four years. Another billion dollars will be invested over the next 10 years to launch and develop the complex.

During the construction phase there will be jobs for over 10,000 Spaniards. The park will provide employment for 3,600. Peripheral employment is expected to result in 35,000 more jobs.

## China abolishes free higher education to boost incentives

Peking (Reuters) - China abolished free higher education and linked students' incomes to academic performance in a sweeping educational reform announced yesterday.

The ruling Communist Party gave universities greater freedom from central government control and promised graduates more say in choosing jobs.

Erasing the cherished leftist principle of free higher education, the Party Central Committee's *Decision on Educational Reform* said almost all college students will now have to pay for tuition, accommodation and other expenses.

The decision is aimed at boosting incentives for academic excellence as China seeks to groom a generation of experts to push through its ambitious economic modernization plans.

The document also set a goal of providing junior secondary school education throughout the country within 10 years. Primary education is almost universal, but only two-thirds of China's schoolchildren now go on to secondary education.

Instead of getting government grants based on parental incomes, college students will

now have to compete for scholarships given according to academic ability.

The only students not to have to pay fees will be those studying to be teachers, those who are poor or those who face particularly tough job assignments after graduation, said the document, summarized by the New China news agency.

The move contrasts sharply with far-left policies under Mao Tse-tung, when intellectuals were treated with deep suspicion and all aspects of university life were strictly supervised.

The new plan aims for all urban children to attend secondary schools within six years, the agency reported. The state will spend more on schooling and encourage factories and individuals to donate funds for education.

The party said it would give universities greater choice on how to spend government money and would let them set their own curricula and teaching materials.

Instead of accepting top officials nominated by the Education Ministry, colleges can suggest their own, it said.

## Man in the News

### Hong Kong accord eases Zhao visit

From Mary Lee Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, who arrives in London on Sunday, will find the backdrop to his visit very different from when his predecessor, Mr Hua Guofeng, came to Britain in 1979. Mr Hua is now in disgrace, pushed aside by Mr Deng Xiaoping, architect of China's economic liberalization and open-door policy.

Six years ago, the question of Hong Kong's future hung like a dark cloud over the two governments. That issue has been amicably settled under a much-hailed, if untested, "one country, two systems" solution, thought up by Mr Deng.

Besides, Mr Zhao's position as China's chief executive is not under threat, largely because his mentor, Mr Deng, is unassailable. Mr Zhao does not face a tricky political situation at home. There are rumours that he may be China's future President (he has been standing in for President Li Xiangnan, who is ill as head of state).

In the task of guiding China through an unprecedented economic reform programme, Mr Zhao does not stand alone. The signs are, rather, that those who are unhappy about the scope and speed of the reforms are in the minority.

Until he leaves Britain on June 8, Mr Zhao will keep a busy schedule which includes two rounds of talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who has promised "an enormously warm welcome" for her Chinese counterpart, lunch with the Queen at Buckingham Palace (she has accepted an invitation to visit China next year), a meeting with leading industrialists and financiers, as well as a 24-hour visit to Edinburgh.

He is expected to fly north in a British Aerospace 146. The company recently signed a memorandum of understanding with the Civil Aviation Authority of China to sell 10 of these aircraft. Mr Zhao will also be



Mr Zhao: Firmly installed as China's chief executive

giving a public lecture on June 6 at Chatham House.

The line he will take is one which has often been reiterated by both sides: that the satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question opens up new vistas for friendly co-operation with Britain. With the Sino-British accord on Hong Kong in force, Mr Zhao and Mrs Thatcher will use the occasion of his visit to affirm both governments' commitment to a smooth transition over the next 12 years, putting in place the foundations for what will become a special administrative region of China on July 1, 1997.

In foreign policy, British politicians will hear Mr Zhao arguing for Western European unity and promoting China as a force for peace. China believes a strong NATO will be an effective deterrent to Soviet expansionism.

Mr Zhao may well brief Mrs Thatcher on the lack of progress at the sixth round of Sino-Soviet normalization talks, but he is unlikely to voice strong anti-Soviet sentiments.

The cancellation of the port call by the US Navy earlier this month has helped maintain its professed "equal distance" policy to the superpowers.

## Concern over rule under China

### Tour by Eanes fails to stem Macao's anxieties

From David Bonavia, Macao

The one-day visit here by President Eanes of Portugal has helped clear uncertainties about the territory's future, but has left the Macao-born local community anxious about their prospects as citizens of a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China.

After more than 400 years of Portuguese administration, the Eurasian Macanese population cannot yet see what role there will be for those who do not emigrate to Portugal. A small minority amid the 98 per cent Chinese population, they hold petty or medium-grade administrative jobs, while officials from Lisbon are predominant in the senior posts.

This makes for extra problems which Macao's larger neighbour, Hong Kong, does not face to the same extent, despite Monday's exchange of ratification instruments in Peking, signalling the reversion of the British territory to China in 1997.

Hong Kong's administration is already to a large extent run by local Chinese who are expected to dominate the future special administrative region.

Most native Macanese cannot read or write Chinese, though they speak the Cantonese dialect fluently. If Chinese becomes, as it must, an official script of the Macao region, they will either have to learn it or seek jobs outside the administration.

Vice-Admiral Vasco Almeida E Costa, the Governor, has in the past maintained that the problem of Macao has nothing to do with that of Hong Kong. There is a clear impression,

however, after President Eanes's talks in Peking that the two territories are considered by the Chinese leaders as very similar if not identical.

Diplomatic talks between China and Portugal, which are to begin next year, are expected to produce agreement that Macao will revert to Chinese sovereignty at about the same time as Hong Kong.

Macao's politics, parochial as they are, tend to concentrate on administrative problems, public spending, exposure of malfeasance and the appointment of high officials.

The wider questions of socialism and capitalism, citizenship and civil rights have not been seriously debated with regard to the reversion of sovereignty. The problems of adapting Portuguese law and translating it into Chinese are formidable.

None the less, Macao has seen much development in recent years, particularly in the vital tourism and gambling industries, and is still a significant source of foreign exchange. Perhaps Peking will overlook its own puritanical principles and let the roulette wheel continue to spin.

● HONG KONG: Written submissions by Hong Kong people on the accord to revert to China in 1997 were destroyed yesterday to allay fears that they might fall into Chinese hands (Reuters reports).

The submissions were used to compile a report published last November on the acceptability of the draft agreement signed a month later in Peking by Britain and China.

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ALFA ROMEO GIULIETTA 2.0 £8080	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
VAUXHALL CAVALIER 1.6 GLS £8130	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
AUSTIN MONTEGO 2.0 HLS £8166	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
VAUXHALL CARLTON 2.0L £8361	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
PEUGEOT 505 GLD £8395	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
TOYOTA CAMRY 2.0 GLi £8408	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING		MISSING		
VOLVO 240 DL £8436	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING			MISSING	MISSING
AUDI 80 GL £8454	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING			MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
FORD GRANADA 2.0 LX £8485	MISSING		MISSING		MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
MG MONTEGO 2.0 EFI £8498	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
NISSAN LAUREL 2.4 SGL £8499	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	
VAUXHALL CARLTON 1.8 GL £8541	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING

SOURCE: WHAT CAR? MAY 1985, AND CURRENT MANUFACTURERS BROCHURES. PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS FROM THESE SOURCES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. (PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE DELIVERY, NUMBER PLATES AND ROAD TAX.)

The car you might expect for around £8,000 can dramatically vary from the car you might get.

Just look at the table above.

There's no jiggery pokery. We looked at What Car's list of four door saloons costing within £500 of the Accord Executive.

In fact, bending over backwards to be fair, we took only those costing within £500 more than the Accord. And we didn't even

include standard features like central locking or metallic paint.

Don't look for the catch, either.

The Accord is not only far better equipped, according to Car Magazine its acceleration of 0-60 in 9.9 seconds is quicker than almost every other car in its class.

No other car offers a longer anti-corrosion warranty than the Accord's six years.

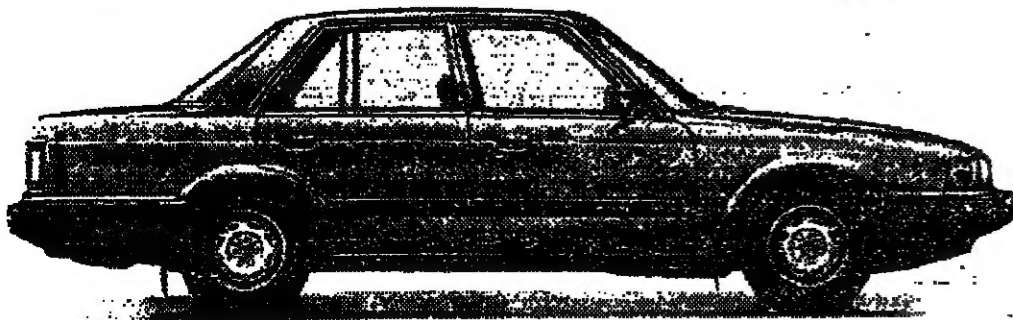
And no other car came top of the reliability poll recently conducted by a famous consumer survey (they won't let us say which).

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# "I'VE BEEN IN THE MOTOR TRADE FOR YEARS AND I CAN RECOMMEND PUNCH FOR RECHARGING BATTERIES."

Jean Denton is a woman.

A fact that has always held a certain fascination for the media. Mainly because she is also a member of that new aristocracy made up of successful business people.

It's a position she's worked hard to attain.

On her way to becoming Austin Rover's

Director of External Affairs, she has also been Managing Director of Herondrive, Female Executive of the Year and British Women's Racing Drivers Champion.

Not surprisingly, she is also a prominent activist in many bodies that seek to improve the lot of women in general and working women in particular.

With a daily schedule that usually starts at 5.30 and invariably ends around midnight, she's rarely out of the driving seat.

When she is, she's usually parked in front of the television. Or behind a copy of Punch.

And while our four television channels are

doing their best to send the nation to sleep come 12 o'clock, Punch's particular brand of humour and irreverence is, of course, available on a twenty-four hour basis.

"It's ideal for when my mind wants a break from business matters, but isn't necessarily ready to stop working," explains Mrs Denton.

"Oh, and I particularly like the Motor Show issue." (Surprise, surprise.)

"Its informed cynicism strips away the superficial gloss of the car world and always reminds the reader that cars are more about function than imagery."

Such heresy is, of course, quite common at

Punch. Indeed, it is actively encouraged.



In the aforementioned Motor Show issue, Lord Montagu took time out to trace the myth of the notorious woman driver:

*Bertha Benz, wife of Karl Benz, got up secretly at 5 o'clock in the morning and drove*

*brakes by saying "I make my cars to GO, not to stop!"*

And David Taylor, our regular motoring correspondent, somehow manages to combine detailed technical specifications with typical Punch cheek:

*The aerodynamics are good (0.34 drag fac-*

*tor) and typical urban mpg is of the quite respectable order of 26 in the unlikely event you drive the car sensibly.*

Thankfully, whenever the occasion demands, he resorts to a language we can all easily understand:

*'What with 39 next birthday, what with finding I now need specs to read a VDU, and what with the bank indeed prepared to listen, I'd better now bare pro-Porsche prejudice and declare up front that I've just fallen victim to Porsche panache. Been and gone and done it, tra-la.'*



Of course, when Mrs Denton's had her fill of cars, she can always take refuge

in the musings of Alan Coren, Benny Green, Frank Keating, Simon Hoggart, Hunter Davies, Clement Freud, Melvyn Bragg et al.

Each week they write on subjects ranging from sport to food, politics to television, theatre to life, in their own inimitable style, providing an invaluable aid to relaxation for those who eat, drink and even sleep work.

For as Mrs Denton would no doubt concur, even people who live in the fast lane need to slow down now and again.

**Punch**  
Every Wednesday



Jean Denton

*without her husband's permission from Mannheim to Pforzheim.*

*She can rightly be called the first lady driver; rumours that she created the first traffic accident are quite unfounded.*

Mrs Denton was no doubt relieved to learn that this somewhat chauvinistic tack was balanced by L.J.K. Setright, when he highlighted the eccentricities of Ettore Bugatti:

*'He reckoned that toes should enjoy the same dignities as fingers, and had shoes made with separate compartments for each one; he wore bowler hats of amazing colours; and he dismissed complaints about one of his cars'*



## THE ARTS

Television  
A worm's  
eye view

Are they really going to eat worms? This question has been in the forefront of the nation's consciousness for several weeks, ever since *Behind the Lines* (BBC2) revealed that the survival training course for the Royal Marines Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre included instruction on the nutritional value of invertebrates.

Yesterday evening the men sent out to live off the inhospitable land of a Hebridean island dutifully exhibited two or three worms in a Tupperware box, along with a knot of furry caterpillars, not declared that they did not intend to eat them unless starvation threatened. They preferred potatoes and turnips scrounged from the peaty countryside, and rabbits caught in snares.

Most of the interviews concerned the subject of food, and the symptoms of chronic hunger which the young marines reported in line with their training: no sooner were they abandoned to fend for themselves among the gorse and rough grazing than they were overcome with fatigue, dizziness and disorientation according to their instructing officer's suggestion.

Apart from cranking up the suspense of the worms issue for another week, the programme served no useful purpose and laid a poor claim to the viewer's attention. There is a cadre within the BBC which continues to make documentaries about the lifestyle of the armed forces in the hope of reviving the admiration inspired by the first of the genre, *Sailor*.

The fascination of these series is the same as that of the classic National Service comedies of the Fifties - take an enclosed community made up of people from different cultural backgrounds and subject it to pressures and privations, and the result is a handily circumscribed crucible of society in which human beings will react together explosively. Television adores such concepts of conflict; they fit handily into the evening's schedule.

In the case of *Behind the Lines*, however, the reagents are not proving very combustible. The men aspiring to the Royal Marines' intrepid squad are not fluent communicators and vivid exchanges have been as thin as the ground as the Hebridean rabbits. They gave perfunctory interviews and no amount of dated artistic photography could disguise the fact that very little of real interest took place under the bleak November skies.

The earthworms were all that remained for the viewer's interest, and it is a sad day when the audience of a prime slice of BBC2 depends on the possibility of a diet of worms.

Celia Brayfield

Dance: from Maurice Béjart to Britain's own young Michael Clark, John Percival finds the enthusiastic Paris scene bustling through the whole gamut of emotions

## Another successful bullet in the ballet

The scene is an international dance competition. We are watching the eliminating rounds when a shot rings out and one of the competitors falls dead. Blackout - and when the lights go up the music we hear is Albrecht's entrance from Act II of *Giselle*, but the character arriving with slow circumambulations is a police inspector, puffing at a cigarette, hands stuffed deep into his trenchcoat pockets.

That is Maurice Béjart's little joke, or in fact one of many jokes in *Le Concours*, created for his company's Paris season at the Châtelet. Jorge Donn plays the inspector, bearded, puzzled, constantly hopeful about the next suspect, always unable to pin down the crime. In the end the corpse (Shonach Mirk) has to return, like Giselle's ghost, for a reconstruction of the crime.

Béjart calls *Le Concours* "un film" rather than a ballet. Manifestly it is nothing of the sort, but the definition at least indicates the genre of light entertainment he is offering. As choreography it is by no means his best, but as a show it is great fun with a lot of good dancing along the way.

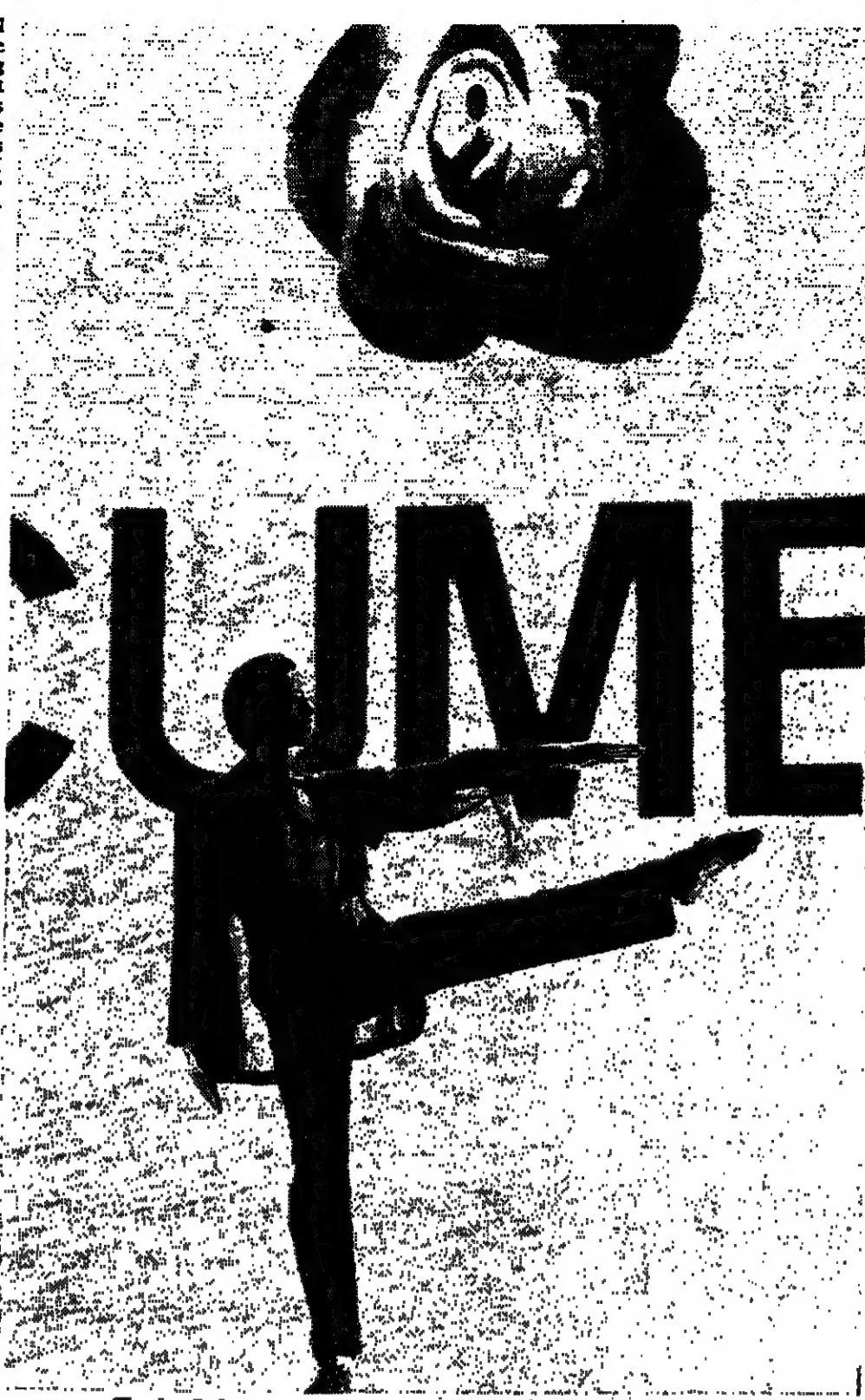
Much of it is provided in the flashbacks that mark the course of the investigation. Notable are Grazia Galante tearing a passion to tatters as the victim's mad ballerina mother, an affectionate duet for Mirk and young Marco Berriol as the lover who seduces her from her studies, and a solo for Patrice Tournon as a magician, with conjuring tricks incorporated in the dance.

There are also several comic cameos: Colleen Neary as an exuberant American judge at the competition, Christine Anthony as the tyrannical ballet teacher, Zita Gordon-Gielgud as an interfering ballet mother. And Donn has one of the most unusual roles of his career - and certainly the funniest - as the inspector.

Hugues Le Bars, whose music until now has been mostly songs for himself and scores for films, television or radio, has written a jocular score to supplement the extracts from famous ballets which Béjart puts to unexpected new uses, and Catherine Verneuil, formerly one of Béjart's soloists, has chosen stylishly apt clothes for the cast.

Béjart's following in Paris is such that most performances were almost sold out before the opening night; the best chance of seeing *Le Concours* is to catch it on the company's tour this year: Brussels, Warsaw and Lausanne are the first stops; no sign yet of a long-overdue London return engagement.

The crowds waiting hopefully outside the theatre each night for any returned tickets were matched by a similar throng on the other side of the Place du



Charles Jude expressively pliant in Michael Clark's *Angel Food*, in front of Bruce Gilbert's "Summer is icumen in" backdrop

Châtelet outside the Théâtre de la Ville, now in the middle of its annual dance season. The two companies I caught were both from Germany, and for Pina Bausch's *Waller* the house was so oversubscribed that the only seat available was actually on the side of the stage, right among the amazingly convincing dance-actors of her Wuppertal Dance Theatre.

Equally impressive was the Hamburg Ballet in John Neumeier's staging of Bach's *St Matthew Passion*. This is an extraordinary work, finding simple but apt movement to illustrate and often illuminate a theme and a score of the highest seriousness. Neumeier brilliantly sustains his balance (like a tightrope walker) on the hazily thin line that lies

between blasphemy on the one hand and excessive piety on the other.

It is a brave, imaginative and dedicated task, triumphantly carried out. The most striking images remaining in my mind are of the impassioned, twisting solos in which some of the men convey grief and horror, so vividly that the dances are almost painful to watch. Max

Midinet gives authority, compassion, patience and even an unexpected humour to the Christ figure.

Paris has long enjoyed far more visiting dance companies than London, but only recently has it had a lot of home-produced ballet demanding attention. During my latest visit there was a choice of three different programmes by the Ballet de l'Opéra. Nureyev's *Romeo and Juliet* was just completing a month's run at the Palais des Congrès with many new casts. I caught the debuts of Elisabeth Maurin, a heart-breaking young Juliet, and two fine Romeo, Manuel Legris and Laurent Hilaire.

In the longer term, I would guess that we are going to hear more of Alexandra Gonin, who played Lise in a production of *Le Fille mal gardée* staged by Claude Béary for the pupils of the Opéra's ballet school which she directs. It is a long time since I saw so lively, natural and convincing an account of the character. Among very able fellow graduates, Eric Camillo (whose sister has quickly become one of the Scottish Ballet's stars) attracted attention as Alain.

*La Fille* was given on a double bill with *Soir de fête*, an attractive suite of dances to Delibes music which showed off the skill of all the pupils and especially the talent of a group of young men. They played at the Opéra-Comique in alternation with the G.R.C.O.P., the Opéra's experimental dance group whose best work is by American and British choreographers.

The latest productions, by Michael Clark, Andy DeGroat and David Gordon, all begin better than they continue. Clark's *Angel Food*, however, marks a step in his swift career since it was made for three of the Opéra's male stars and shows two of them to especially good effect.

Patrick Dupond proves engagingly witty in the kind of solo that Clark might have made for himself, with many changes of pace and direction. Charles Jude, in a role originally intended for Nureyev, reveals a pliancy and expressive plasticity that make his long slow solo, performed largely on the floor, the work's climax.

It is good to see, too, that Clark has found two collaborators whose inventiveness matches his own. Bruce Gilbert's score and backdrop both provide variations on "Summer is icumen in". Angela Conway dresses the dancers in black suits decorated with red roses, white ribbons or holes, with a transformation to white tights and tutu for Jean Guizet, and a toy horse on a stick to project part of the time from Dupond's derrière. Foolish, but fun.

Albany Brass  
Spitalfields

The Albany Brass Ensemble's collective ability and intelligence have already been well proven through their performances of the Quintets of Elliott Carter and Peter Maxwell Davies. Regrettably there was nothing of quite that musical quality in this programme. Instead they chose to fill the vast, echoing spaces of Christ Church with music whose unifying element seemed to be merely pleasant, as was epitomized by Penderecki's *Cavalcade*, a difficult but slight solo tuba piece apparently rescued from the dustbin by its performer on this occasion, James Gourlay.

In fact, quite the most substantial offering was, rather surprisingly, Richard Rodney Bennett's *Commedia IV* (1973). As in all the twentieth-century pieces in this recital, the scoring is admirably idiomatic, but more importantly allows itself to be heard as such. Bennett's design, a mosaic-like structure in which five groups of solos, duets and trios are interwoven between six tutti sections, relies on the simplest of structural principals; each player waits to take his turn. Yet the proportions of the piece are modest enough and the contributions of

individual instruments well characterized enough to make it work, and work well.

Beside this, Peter Racine Fricker's *Madrigals*, Op. 89, composed for the group last year, sounded rather thickly scored; this acoustic texture assists in elucidating textures. More crucially, the music seldom rises above the humdrum, neither particularly offending nor particularly pleasing the ear, even though the last two movements seemed here richer in imagination than the first three.

If Fricker's work is modestly recent, John Harle's *Miles and Miles*, receiving its first performance, asserts itself in the liveliest manner possible, helped considerably here by the presence of an athletic percussionist, Simon Limbrick. Obviously Harle's experience as a saxophonist has influenced his language, and his enjoyment of jazz and his work with so-called minimalists is plain. But, although his attempt at producing something substantial is valiant, one is left pondering whether the intention is to make contemporary music into something populist or to turn jazz into something more esoteric than it really ought to be. Superlative performances all the way through, though.

Stephen Pettitt

## London débuts

The British violinist Jonathan Rees studied at the Menuhin School and in New York at the Juilliard. His is rather a vigorous style, both as regards bowing and vibrato. In Bach's Double Concerto he was sensitively partnered by Charles Sewart, and the two managed to establish an effective dialogue with qualities of confidence and tonal refinement that captured the timeless message of the work. A tendency towards playing everything with intensity, however, at present appears to limit Rees's impact.

Andrew Knight's harp recital banished any misconceived expectations that I had of hearing a celestially rarefied evening of sonolent music. His Hornigacher-Obermayer instrument is powerfully sonorous, and Knight tackles it with respect. Despite a few mishaps and a preponderance of transcriptions, the programme came off well. Especially striking was the premiere of Castelnuovo-Tedesco's rhapsody *The Harp of David*, which features a peculiar *melange* of the Spanish guitar and the French Impressionist composers, but it emerged as overlong. Tronchetti's lively literal arrangement of the main melody from Smetana's *Máta*, most conformed to my conception of harp music, and this journey into Elysium concluded the recital on a note of welcome unreality.

Glas McCormack, a violinist from South Africa, and the Hong Kong-born pianist Lydia Wong came together in sonatas

by Mozart and Brahms, and in the Chausson *Poème* aside from each tackling some solos. Miss McCormack, after a rather routine reading of Mozart's F major, K376, launched into the Bach unaccompanied Chaconne with an assured mastery that did her enormous credit. Had one been unfamiliar with the work, this performance would have told one nearly everything; it was thorough in all respects. Miss Wong, having provided fluent and well-detailed contributions in the Mozart, entered into quite a different world in the Chausson. Here it was she who grasped the idiom, the veiled mistiness of the first pages being ideal.

The bassoonist Jean Owen, who wishes to become an orchestral player, built her short recital around sonatas by Telemann and Saint-Saëns (the latter a very late work) and the Variations on an Airlet of Pergolesi by the Swiss Oskar Nussli, the old-fashioned titles of which - such as *tambourino* and *barbarina* - bubbled into life. Miss Owen gives the impression of an almost physical unity with her instrument, Elgar's Romance being a compelling example of the tender expressiveness she can extract from her unwieldy companion. In terms of technique and sonority she leaves little to be desired, and her final sustained note in Rimsky-Korsakov's "Flight of the Bumble-Bee" was quite a feat in itself.

James

Methuen-Campbell

James Brown  
Hammersmith Odeon

James Brown does not look or behave like a man who celebrated his fifty-second birthday this month, but, as the years pass by remorselessly, his show does begin to look a part of history. But such a history...

With 43 entries logged in the current *Billboard Book of US Top 40 Hits* (only Presley and the Beatles scored more), Brown has been authoritatively described as "black music's all-time No. 1 artist". It is indicative of the ruthlessness of the music industry that such a performer is presently without a recording contract, but equally a measure of Brown's indomitable spirit

that he was back in town, larger than life, and leading his immaculately dressed and drilled 13-piece band before a full house.

The performance was a typical blend of bustling showmanship and musical excellence. The taut rhythmic patterns, so central to Brown's appeal, were executed with precision and gusto, never more so than on "Sex Machine", surely one of the most irresistible dance records ever made.

The choppy funk patterns were overlaid by razor-sharp horn pushes and Brown's stabbing guttural vocals, and although lyrics have never been his strongest suit, favourites such as "Papa's Got a Brand New Bag", "Cold Sweat" and "I Got You (I Feel Good)" left the audience in no doubt of his intentions.

Goodly" left the audience in no doubt of his intentions.

The urgent dance songs were balanced by a selection of soul ballad classics, including a clever arrangement of "Georgia On My Mind". Although his famous dance steps are, not surprisingly, getting a little stiffer, Brown moved with sharp, charismatic authority, and still did the splits with commendable agility.

Brown belongs to a bygone era, an American world of brass cheer-leading when dance music had nothing to do with a disco beat. Times have changed, but he remains a powerful and enthralling entertainer, an ageing slice of the real thing.

David Sinclair

Theatre in New  
York: Holly Hill  
receives an  
encouragingly  
positive answer to  
the question whether  
Americans care  
about or can write  
good socio-political  
drama

Goodly" left the audience in no doubt of his intentions.

Dreadful subject drained of nastiness and sickly sentiment

Goodly" left the audience in no doubt of his intentions.

Goodly" left the audience in no doubt of his intentions.

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Goodly" left the audience in no doubt of his intentions.

David Sinclair



Humour in the face of death: Jonathan Hogan (left) and Jonathan Hadary in *As Is*

The Value of  
Entertainment

## Ambassadors Theatre

"A theatrical insight into the lives of five sets of ZTT entertainers: Art of Noise, Propaganda, Instant, Andrew Poppy and Anne Pigalle", claimed the pretentiously worded handout. It was, more

accurately, an insight into the glossy and shallow packaging of acts by the ZTT record label. The five acts, comprising ZTT's entire roster excluding Frankie Goes to Hollywood, appeared and performed with precise timing and enviable musical facility. Instant and Propaganda conformed most closely to received expectations of what constitutes an electric music group. Both sets of

musicians played with cool, insular restraint, though Instant's disciplined and skilful arrangements provoked considerably more interest than Propaganda's neatly-pressed avant-garde pop.

Andrew Poppy began and finished his single piece of music with an intriguing big-band film soundtrack pastiche, but sandwiched a long "textural" passage of such irredeemable monotony in between that many members of the audience were observed diving for the exits. Anne Pigalle's absurd caricature of a tragic French chanteuse was embarrassing to behold. With a succession of ham gestures she pouted and squawked with invulnerable abandon, laying waste to the memories of Edith Piaf and Mae West simultaneously.

Wedged in the middle of the evening was the nub of the affair, a recorded presentation of the music of Art of Noise, to which a trio of dancers cavorted engagingly. This music was the best all evening, but during it, unfortunately, the audience was subjected to a monologue by ZTT's Paul Morley. He explained among other things his philosophy towards marketing music - something to do with his belief that a spanner merits inclusion as an act on *Top of the Pops* - and exhorted everyone to join ZTT's "celebration of imagination" and ignore people such as himself. The latter was advice well taken.

David Sinclair

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SUNDAY 2ND JUNE 8.15PM

We last saw Major Sinclair Yates happily married.

In this new series his wife unexpectedly returns to England.

His sister caters for some of his needs, while a certain Miss Bobby Bennett feels she might cater for others.

What happens while the cat's away?

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How can a decent girl get mixed up with an arrogant bar-owning womaniser who's substituted getting drunk with passions for just getting drunk? Another in our comic series of this love-hate, on-off relationship is on this Friday.

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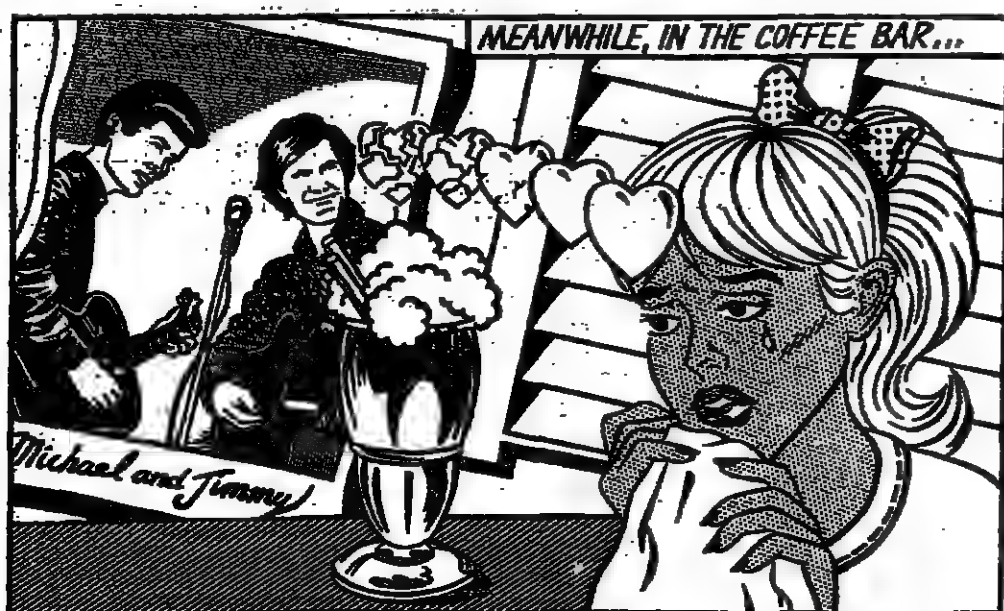
THE ROCKY HORROR  
PICTURE SHOW  
FRIDAY 31ST MAY 11.30PM

Trapped in a weird castle, young lovers find themselves seduced by an alien transvestite, Tim Curry.

Whose idea of romance?

Well it's the first time on TV for the cult movie a whole generation of American couples dressed up to go see.

Only the guys wore the fishnets.



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A touching drama in David Puttnam's 'First Love' series.

Childhood friends chance to meet. They might have been the next Everley Brothers. They might have had glittering futures.

What happened to make a twenty year old emotional wound reopen?

Rock journalist Ray Connolly's script and rock songs like 'Be Bop a Lu La' might get a few old groovers crying over their baby days as well.

THURSDAY 30TH MAY 9.30PM. SUMMER LIGHTNING

This was transposed from Russia; with love. Ivan Turgenev's original love story is reset in 1840's Ireland.

With Paul Schofield cast as the adult hero recounting his youthful experience of love, jealousy and passion, you can expect a classic tear jerker.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON

4



## SPECTRUM

Paul Valley visited a Sudanese refugee camp for 60,000 people set in a grey and dusty wilderness

# Struggle for life in a wasteland

Only a generation ago the vast south of Sudan was covered in forest. But man's need for firewood and the insidious encroachment of the desert have altered the landscape beyond recognition. Today only the occasional shrub breaks the steady progress of the eye across a vista of unending grey sands.

The place is plagued by fierce dust storms. The night I slept there - in the back of a doctor who had been sent back to the city to recover from a mysterious illness which everyone assumed to be caused by constant inhalation of the fine grey dust - one such *haboob* struck. The clouds of sand blotted out the large African moon and the wind grabbed fiercely at the plastic sheeting which covered the straw roof of the open-sided shelter.

The next morning a thick layer of the dust lay over everything. It had insinuated itself everywhere - between our teeth as we slept, into the food, into clothes wrapped tightly in plastic bags and had even driven itself into a suspension in the drinking water. Girma did not seem like a place where anyone could live.

Yet it is here that 60,000 people will make their home for the next year and perhaps longer. The empty plain is now known as Girma Central camp and it is being filled with those who have fled from the famine and war in Ethiopia in what is thought to be the largest organized mass movement of refugees anywhere in the world during the past decade.

In recent weeks international aid workers and officials of the Sudanese Commission of Refugees have been organizing the transportation of almost a quarter of a million people from the ill-prepared reception centres like Wad Kowli and Wad Sherif, which sprang up spontaneously on the border, to camps which will be easier to supply with food and water when the rainy season begins in a couple of weeks and the border camps become virtually inaccessible from the main road which brings the food aid from Port Sudan.

Finding suitable sites has not been an easy task. The prerequisites are a good water supply, space, and above all, a site which is not already occupied. Looking at Girma it is not difficult to see why there was no one there already.

And yet there were objections to placing refugees even in this barren wilderness. The Army insisted that plans to house 180,000 Ethiopians there should be reduced to only 60,000 because Girma with its lake and newly-constructed dam was a strategically important target supplying, as it does, water and power to most of the east of Sudan. The security forces objected on the grounds that the refugee groups might contain "subversives" who would have to be allowed to travel to the camp on the road across the dam which is guarded by formidable batteries of anti-aircraft weaponry and an impressive radar dish which never seems to turn.

Even the few indigenous Sudanese villagers along the shore of the lake who were told they would benefit from the new roads, pipelines and other services created for the camp insisted that it be moved farther away because it to be occupied by Tigrayans, a primitive people they said, who would bring disease and would defile the lake.

Refugees from the largely Christian province of Tigray have found far less of a welcome in Sudan than have their fellow Ethiopians from the province of Eritrea, the majority of whom are Moslems like their Sudanese neigh-

bours. The refugee officials have established a policy that in camps for Tigrayans, unlike in those for Eritreans, no permanent structures may be erected, and when local tradesmen who had set up tea-shops and stalls in Eritrean camps were asked to do the same in Girma Central they declined on the grounds that: "These are not our people".

I arrived in Girma the night before it was due to receive its biggest influx of newcomers to date. They were to be transferred from Wad Kowli, a camp which at one time had more than 70,000 inhabitants but which now has fewer than 30,000. In preparation aid workers from the four groups which run the camp - Oxfam, its Australian equivalent Community Aid Abroad, the Irish charity Concern, and a British group called Christian Outreach - were meeting to discuss the minutiae of running a refugee camp. Should they buy fruit for those children who needed therapeutic feeding or would that just clean out the local markets and raise prices? How were the plans going to swap one big water tanker for two small ones owned by a neighbouring camp? What speed limit should they impose on the road between the ranks of tents: a child had been killed recently by a lorry in another camp? What was behind the suggestion by local officers of the refugee's own organization the Relief Society of Tigray (REST) that all the trained workers imported from the old camp should be sacked and replaced by inexperienced refugees?

They were in bed by 10pm. It would be a long day, tomorrow, with a 5am start to meet the newcomers. And first there would be the *haboob* to weather.

Dawn broke to reveal that the fierce storm had taken a toll in its passing. Scores of the sturdy brown tents erected for the incoming refugees had been flattened and lay in their ranks like discarded piles of clothes in a dormitory. But there was nothing to be done now. The first of the lorries was arriving.

No one was quite sure how many lorries had left Wad Kowli the night before but when they reached the staging post at Showak, where their occupants rested through the coldest hours of the night and waited for the road over the dam to open, there had been two or three vehicles missing.

The Sudanese lorry drivers were grinning cavalier characters who gave every appearance of being paid by the load rather than by the hour. They raced down the broadening dirt track at great speeds with plumes of dust billowing in their wake, covering the occupants of the following vehicles with sand, before braking abruptly as they careered around to the reception centre to discharge their hapless cargo.

There were 39 lorries in all, each with some 40 or 50 refugees huddled behind its barred sides. With speedy confidence the drivers unlatched the gates at the back and swung them open. By contrast, the Tigrayans, their lives' possessions wrapped in trifling little bundles, emerged slowly and stiffly, peering cautiously about them like people emerging into the light from a dark cave. They stood and looked at those of us who were already there much as the anxious tenants might regard a rapacious landlord, with a mixture of resentment and respect.

Aid workers quickly divided those in need of urgent medical attention from those who could survive the lengthy period of registration. The inspections were, of necessity, cursory: there are thousands of people to deal with in this camp and, in any



Wordless guide to a strange new world: Gebre Gerseret, a nine-year-old boy in a wolf cub sweater

case, even an elementary diagnostic measure like taking a patient's temperature is impractical - in the heat of Girma it is impossible to get the thermometers down below 110 degrees F.

The scale of adult malnutrition that day surprised the health workers and it quickly became clear that about a quarter of the entire population was also suffering badly from scurvy. The vitamin C deficiency which caused it was also responsible for a large number of slow-healing sores and abscesses. Inside the clinic an



Wandering child: One of the tiny waifs of the campsite

Australian doctor, Mike Toole, was examining a handsome young man whose physique seemed strong enough - but whose limbs were stiffened with pain. The man winced whenever his swollen legs were touched. "This scurvy is bad. He can't walk at all. But with vitamin C he should recover completely. We have ordered massive supplies."

Diarrhoea, tuberculosis and malaria were, apart from sheer malnutrition, the major problems among the newcomers. "We will do what we can to treat their existing ailments and try to build them up before they succumb to the chest and eye infections which all this dust will soon cause," said a health worker, with a bitter smile.

Outside the clinic two Concern workers, John Cosgrave and Dominic McSorley, discussed the options for camp sanitation. Both men were experienced in similar work, one in Ethiopia, the other in Thailand. Their first suggestion had been ruled out by the Sudanese because it did not fit in with local regulations. The alternative offered by the local health officer had been rejected by the United Nations as being a grossly unrealistic underestimate. "This is a McAlpine size contract," commented Cosgrave.

As they spoke they were constantly approached by newcomers who presented papers to the Europeans. "They're letters of recommendation," explained McSorley. "These men were grave watchers at Wad Kowli. They want work here now." Employing refugees to watch the burial plots is the only reliable way of ascertaining how many people die every day, the only constant index to the health of the camp.

"Send them to Community Aid Abroad. They are in charge of that, though I don't think they are employing any yet," said Cosgrave. They would need to soon. That day 14 of the newcomers died.

Among the rows of tents little bands of children were wandering, exploring the new terrain. Their mothers had already lit tiny fires from their precious wood stocks and were roasting wheat grains or cooking porridge bread on thin metal sheets resting over the flames. They were not happy to be in Girma but were clearly resigned to it. They had chosen to come here when faced with the alternatives of Girma, with its heat and dust, or returning to Tigray as many of their fellows have done.

"These people have not given up by coming to Girma," said McSorley. "They say there is no food in Tigray. They don't know whether there is rainfall or whether there is seed available. If they hear there is rain and there are seeds many of them will leave for Tigray too."

In the meantime the refugees of Girma prepared to make the best of things. As I walked around the camp little knots of children gathered and, taking my hands, acted as wordless guides to their new world.

One, a tiny nine-year-old boy whose name was Gebre, was wearing a little wolf cub sweater which still bore the legend of the 3rd Bath MCIS, Somerset, troop. He did not understand when I smiled at the badges of achievement across his arm. But then there is a lot about his present life on this dusty featureless plain that Gebre Gerseret does not understand. Still, in reply, he offers his hand and smiles.

## Hindley decision backed by poll

A plea for parole by the Moors murderer was refused last week. A poll for *The Times* asked whether the public supported the ruling

Massive public opinion supports the decision of the Parole Board and Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, not to release Moors murderer Myra Hindley, who with her lover Ian Brady, was jailed for life in 1966 for child killings that repulsed the nation.

A dramatic 83 per cent of people from all walks of life agree that Hindley should remain in prison until her sentence is reviewed by the Parole Board in five years time, according to an NOP poll for *The Times*.

But the unusually high weight of public feeling against Hindley's parole will not affect Lord Longford's efforts to secure her freedom.

"It is a stupid question to put to the public, who don't know Myra Hindley," said Lord Longford who intends to return in the House of Lords to the question of the Parole Board not giving reasons for turning down a prisoner's request for parole.

"I saw Miss Hindley after the Parole Board decision and obviously she was most upset," added Lord Longford, who has visited her for 15 years. "She convinced members of the local committee who reported to the Parole Board that she was a different person and it's an opinion shared by all those who meet her. How can the public comment on someone they don't know?"

A Home Office spokesman said: "We don't usually comment at all on public opinion polls but we are aware of the enormous public concern and interest in this case. The Home Secretary doesn't enter into discussion of individual cases other than in Parliament as is proper and laid down, but in all cases of life imprisonment we listen to the advice of the Parole Board."

Hindley, now in Cookham Wood Prison, Kent, where the walls of her cell are adorned by religious pictures, was convicted of killing Lesley Ann



Myra Hindley: Reformed?

Downey, aged 10, and Edward Evans, 17, receiving two concurrent life sentences together with a further concurrent seven years jail for involvement in the murder of a 12-year-old boy.

The evidence included two suitcases of pornographic books, nude photographs of one of the victims and a harrowing tape recording of Lesley as she was tortured and sexually assaulted by the couple before being killed.

Hardened court observers suffered nightmares for months after the trial ended and photographs of Lesley's body, taken the day after it was unearthed on Saddleworth Moor, were not shown to the woman chairman of Hyde Magistrates' Court, Cheshire, on police advice.

Geoffrey Dickens, MP for Saddleworth in the Peak District, where Brady and Hindley buried their victims, said the Parole Board decision not to release Hindley was well received in the area. "My constituents are delighted. They have strong memories. It is as if these events happened only yesterday."

Brady, now 44 and a top security Category A prisoner, does not want parole but Hindley wishes to be free. She was 25 and infatuated with Brady when intensive police searches for the bodies of missing children on the lonely Pennine moors led them to Ian Brady. Now, at 42, she has convinced clergymen and Lord Longford that she is a reformed person. She has not been classified as dangerous for 12 years, has returned to her lapses Roman Catholicism and is described as a "devoutly religious woman".

At Holloway Prison she convinced the governor Mrs Dorothy Wing of her new-found reform and was taken by Mrs Wing for a drive and a walk on Hampstead Heath - an act which brought a public rebuke from Robert Carr, then Home Secretary.

She tried to escape from Holloway Prison in 1974, but was later caught and sentenced as a liar by obtaining an honorary degree from the Open University. Now she spends her days in the library at Cookham Wood.

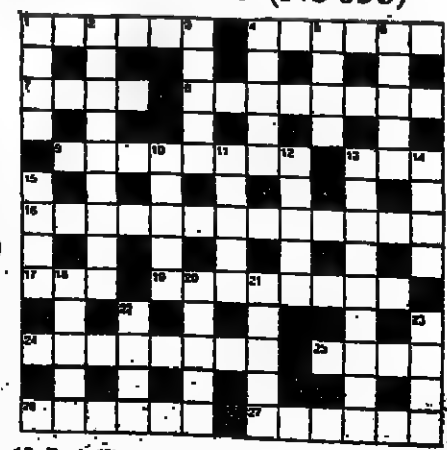
As memories of the gruesome killings faded from the public eye the horror of the crime has not been forgotten by Lesley Ann Downey's mother, Mrs Ann West. When the question of parole came up in the 1970s (it was later turned down) Mrs West collected a petition of 27,000 signatures to counter Lord Longford's efforts to obtain Hindley's release.

Like a chaplain at one of the prisons where Hindley had been held, Mrs West was convinced that her daughter's murderer held the power to trick and manipulate people.

Suzanne Greaves

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 656)

ACROSS  
1 Tooth decay (6)  
4 Tip over (6)  
7 Wealthy (4)  
8 Establish firmly (8)  
9 Left (8)  
12 Join with thread (3)  
16 Without human contact (13)  
17 Payable now (3)  
19 Cape Town shore (5,3)  
24 Accommodating (8)  
25 Factory (4)  
26 Scanty (6)  
27 Religious address (6)



DOWN  
1 Haul (4)  
2 Choice (9)  
3 Smudge (5)  
4 Levy (5)  
5 Verse writer (4)  
6 French school (5)  
10 Let in (5)  
11 Pollex (5)  
12 Push (5)  
13 Witchdoctor religion (9)  
14 Sheep-hair (4)  
15 Discover (4)

18 Tashkent native (5)  
20 Friendship (5)  
21 Nigerian capital (5)  
22 Solid (4)  
23 Scheme (4)

SOLUTION TO No 655

ACROSS: 1 Affirm 5 Onyx 8 Reign 9 Treason 11 Mailer 13 Amen 15 Thomas 16 Rebeck 17 Earn 18 Disorder 21 Simult 22 Gauge  
DOWN: 2 Frill 3 Inn 4 Mathematician 5 Obey 6 Yashuk 7 Prometheus 10 Non starter 12 Near 14 Demo 16 Ogresh 19 Dente 20 Hurt 22 Gig

## Can Arthur end the battle of the sexes?

The Coalition of Free Men (UK branch) is in session 24 hours a day, seven days a week. All its motions are passed unanimously, and with a minimum of debate. The meetings are attended by 100 per cent of the membership which is not hard given that its president, secretary, treasurer, and rank and file are composed of a solitary Hampshire housewife called Arthur.

Arthur Murray is an unemployed 40-year-old, an affable and rather donnish figure, living quite shamelessly, even proudly, off his teacher wife, Mary Livingstone, and attempting, when housework permits, to emulate in Britain the spectacular success of the coalition in the US. So far, his failure is absolute. Periodically he asks half a dozen of his friends to commit themselves to a programme of meetings, but no one turns up. He is also under attack from his wife, a veteran feminist, for the poor standard of his washing up.

Although they have only been married a few months, their rows bear the stamp of a lifetime's rehearsal, like a pair of party leaders locked into their stances - Kinnoch and Thatcher gone private. With the big difference that Arthur Murray and Mary Livingstone approve in principle of the other's ideology. They also happen to be in love with each other. As with the nuclear

debate, both sides say they want peace - they just can't agree on how to get it.

Despite the overwhelming evidence of apathy, the British masculinist movement is not an entirely dead duck. It just hasn't got very strong wings yet. There is an organization called Backlash, which, as the name implies, sets out to reclaim some of the ground flooded by the tidal advance of feminism in the post-Female Eunuch decade. It is a sort of philosophical offshoot from the Campaign for Real Divorce, which started life as a formalized *cri de coeur* for a gender suddenly finding itself at the rough end of legal settlements after marriage breakdowns.

Arthur Murray's notion is to form something rather broader and more militant. "If you're a political movement, like we are," he says with a distinctly royal use of the first person plural, "there's two things. There's the fun of knocking the opposition." (An approving nod from Mary at this point.) "And then there's the much harder bit of saying: 'We're not exactly perfect ourselves. How do we go about changing?' You ask me what my manifesto is. Well, I think it's twofold: number one: 'We're not here to win the battle of the sexes, we're here to end it.' And number two: 'If men are on women's side, and women are on women's side, who is on men's side?'"



Mary and Arthur: Both wear the trousers

Suddenly it all sounds rather serious, particularly if you consider - as I do, and as I suspect he himself also does - that Arthur regards the whole business of sexual politics as a glorious game with which to fill the long hours between domestic chores. None the less, the American Coalition of Free Men, which is after all the model for Arthur's embryo, is nothing if not serious. It now

claims 800 affiliated men's groups throughout the States.

Themes discussed in the States seem light years away from Arthur Murray's group of non-attenders. And yet, since we seem to import so many social and cultural phenomena from America, surely we should be bracing ourselves for a wave of masculinism. Arthur, at least, is prepared: "Let us develop this thing logically. In the Third World, people don't live as long as they do in the West. Now, in most countries the women outlive the men. In America, I believe the difference is about 10 years - and over here, something like six and a half. The only large-scale preventive medicine funded by the NHS is for women. I'm thinking of things like cervical screening. Now, if all these resources are being devoted to prolonging women's lives, why can't some resources be found for doing the same with men?"

"There's the other sort of screening, isn't there? The screening of producing manuals which say: 'Slow down. Why are you living at this ridiculous rate? You'll kill yourself.' Look at the stuff the Health Education Council puts out. There are about 70 booklets, of which 15 are devoted to women and the rest to both sexes. None to men."

Alan Franks

**STATE RAIL AUTHORITY OF N.S.W. AUSTRALIA**

**TANGARA COMMUTER CARS**

**AESTHETIC STYLING**

The State Rail Authority of NSW, Australia's largest rail transport organisation, is seeking expressions of interest from interested organisations to participate in the styling development of the most advanced commuter train.

It is desirable that the interested parties have a long and proven record in aesthetic styling and development. Styling experience in the railways, automobile or aviation industry would be a distinct advantage.

The Authority has called tenders for the design, manufacture, supply and delivery of up to 450 new commuter cars to operate in the Sydney electrified network which extends throughout the metropolitan Sydney and surrounding urban zones. More than 750,000 passenger journeys take place each working day.

The Authority intends to appoint an Industrial Design Consultant to work on the development of the external and internal carriage styling in close co-operation with the successful tenderer for the manufacture of the cars.

Registration closes at 11pm on Wednesday 12 June, 1985 and the terms may be inspected or purchased (non-refundable) for \$10.00 from the Mechanical Branch, Equipment and General Section, Room 203, Transport House, 11-31 York Street, Sydney, on any normal working day between the hours of 8.30am and 3.30pm.

For further information contact Mr Raj Saini on Sydney 298 4715 or Telex (NSWTC 425762).



WEDNESDAY PAGE

# Why stress can be good for you

Not all stress is harmful. Sometimes it can prove a lifesaver. It affects men and women differently and is not merely a bosses' disease. Maggie Drummond reviews a new book on how to cope with it

"I hate the word stress", declares Dr Audrey Livingstone Booth - a comment that seems a little odd from someone who has just produced a book on the subject. "I hate it because it has become such a fashionable thing - everyone is jumping on the bandwagon. Pick up any newspaper or magazine and you'll find something about stress - usually telling us how bad it is. It's a lot of codswallop. The fact is that stress is good: it can be a lifesaver and we can't function properly without it. I wrote the book to dispel some of the myths."

Stressman, a "self-help guide and what she really wants to get over to people, she says, is that what is rather loosely termed "stress" (she thinks "strain" is a better word) is really a very complex mix of causes and symptoms - far more complex than most "pop" variations on the theme allow.

Yes, there is a lot of "stress" around. "But what people need to know is what causes it, what is dangerous (and what isn't) and how to cope with it and use it."

"I first started to think seriously about stress in the early 1970s when I was lecturing on preventive medicine. At that time, 12 medical schools were being amalgamated into six. Lots of my colleagues were in the strange position of having to apply for their own jobs as part of the reorganization. Now the effect of that was a real eye-opener. I lost two professional colleagues with coronary and others started to fall by the wayside and I thought: 'Goodness, stress is at the bottom of all this'."

"Then other things started falling into place - like colleagues had often asked me why they always went down with colds or got a rash at the end of term and during the vacation. It became quite clear that change was one of the great causes of stress, and adapting to change causes strain."



"It's really like driving an old car. You can keep it teetering along but sell it to another, different, driver and it conks out."

Nearly everyone, she contends, suffers from stress to a greater or lesser extent at some point in their lives, but they often don't realize it. One reason is that someone living or working under pressure manages, until the pressure is off. "Take someone nursing a terminally ill relative, for instance. They seem to cope and while they need the strength they can get it, but they are using up

## 6 You start to get the illness when things ease up?

their resources. It's afterwards, when things ease up a bit, that you start to get the illness. I haven't quite worked out why this is so, but I have seen it happen time and time again."

She herself is no stranger to stress: she had a disastrous first marriage. "There was this awful conflict. My weight went down to 6½ stone - I kept leaving and then going back."

When I was away I used to think: 'It must have been something I said'."

Her second husband was a very wealthy man, who went bankrupt and dropped dead of a heart attack while he was talking to her. "I'm certain that it was the stress of losing all his money that caused it. I certainly suffered from stress at the time - but of course I didn't know it. It wasn't a recognized 'thing' then. I just thought life was a bit grim and awful."

Her career and qualifications she describes as "a terrible mixture" - a training first in nursing, then tropical medicine, then health education. Her doctorate is in neuro psychology.

In 1981, when she gave up full-time lecturing after her third marriage, she started the Stress Foundation. So far it has concentrated on the problems of stress in industry (which funds it), holding courses for management and training people from companies.

The foundation attracted lots of letters from individuals asking for help, so Dr Livingstone Booth decided to write a book.

"Everything I read about stress for public consumption described it as the 'fight or flight' reaction. Typically the example will be primitive man

faced with a charging rhino - it's the very fast and automatic defence mechanism that gets you out of trouble in a crisis. There's the highly dangerous myth that somehow this is the thing you must control, but you shouldn't - it's a lifesaver. You wouldn't, for instance, survive a major operation without it."

Then there is the feeling of power you get when you are determined to do something. You sit up all night studying for exams and somehow you find the energy to do it. This is normal and good."

## 6 It's the little things that really bother people?

"What is dangerous is the other stage of stress which is emotional. Not 'I want to do something' but 'I have to' or 'I can't escape from'. Really this is the thing to latch on to. You need this potential for power and energy to survive, but if you use it on the wrong things you won't have it when you need it. It's like running out of petrol."

Her book contains lists of questions for readers to answer, designed to help people to get to the bottom of what is really bothering them. "One of the things I discovered through working with industry was that you received the research, all nice and tidy listing the causes of stress - cancer frustration and so on. But I always get people to write things down and I discovered it wasn't these things that bothered them. It was the little things - the fear of being late for an appointment, the worry that public transport might not get you there on time, the aggravation of being stuck in traffic jams."

One of the problems of generalizing about stress is that it is quite different for each individual. "If you are a bank clerk but you hate the routine life in an office, you are going to feel awful going in each morning. But another person may love the security of that kind of job and thrive on it."

What most people in pressure jobs or difficult social circumstances have to live with, according to the book, is "stage stress", and one of the most fascinating parts of *Stressman* details how prolonged feelings of stress affect our bodies. If you have prolonged periods of stress the body produces cortisol which breaks down the fats and sugars to provide a useable form of energy. Unless these are used up by physical work or exercise they sit up the cells, resulting in that awful feeling of tiredness and sometimes even danger to the arteries. Signs that this is happening are a craving for spicy foods and chocolate, over-fatigue for that next drink and increased smoking.

What the book says is that if you are more or less permanently in stage 11 stress, exercise like jogging or swimming is absolutely essential to counteract it. And it's all good sense. Well into her sixties now, Dr Livingstone Booth is herself a splendid advert for the benefits of the exercise she so assiduously promotes in the book.

The second part of the book deals with controlling stress and using it properly - through relaxation techniques, exercise and diet.

"The worst thing is that stress has become a popular subject but without people really understanding it. You are now getting these awful catch-phrases like the businessman saying: 'It's only my stress that keeps me going' or silly things like 'If I haven't had a coronary by 30 I can't be doing very well'. It's the sort of bravado people used to have about smoking - joking about it instead of really taking it seriously."

*Stressman* by Dr Audrey Livingstone Booth is published on May 30 by Severn House, price £4.95.

# The Emperor duck strikes back



Shona Crawford Poole

An early spy in the sky reported snow over Lincolnshire in July. What it had spotted were drifts of ducks reared in the open in the days of outdoor production at Cherry Valley. From hatchery to farm to processing plant the 155,000 ducklings hatched each week now will be just 48 days on this earth.

Duck fillings provide a ready market for all those white feathers today and even the feet fetch a good price in the Chinese restaurant trade. But don't joke with duck producers about selling everything except the quack. The tongues are served with chopsticks too.

Selective breeding has gradually changed the character of the 7½ million over-ready ducks we buy each year from Cherry Valley. The proportion of meat to bone has risen and the proportion of fat has gradually dropped. Now an even leaner duck, developed by Cherry Valley of Lincolnshire for Marks and Spencer and called an Emperor duckling, is being trial-marketed in 25 of the chain's stores. It is a home-grown answer to the dark-fleshed Barbary ducks imported from France.

Duck breast fillet, *mâgré de canard*, cooked pink and very often dressed with fruit, appears on the menu of almost every restaurant with pretensions to fashion. The raw materials are available in good butchers and many supermarkets too and priced at about half the cost of fillet steak, are increasingly popular.

Whether you buy a whole duck and remove the fillets - using the legs for another dish and the carcass for stock - or plump for the fillets alone, the



Barbary or Emperor ducklings are the first choice because the layer of fat between the skin and lean meat will be thin.

With all the concern about fat of every kind, it is tempting to skin duck fillets and grill or fry them without additional fat or butter. But cooked this way the meat does not taste so distinctively duck-like. It seems that the Chinese are quite right and that much of the flavour is in the skin and fat.

I tried poaching skinned fillets in a strong duck stock and was disappointed with the result, which was surprisingly insipid considering the quality of the duck and stock.

A surprise of a different kind is that the duck producers take a dim view of the chef's practice of serving duck pink. *Salmonella* is a risk, they say, if only a very remote one where good kitchen hygiene eliminates the possibility of cross-contamination from other sources.

From the cook's point of view the problem is different. It is difficult to cook well-done breast fillets which are tender too. If you like duck well done, it may be better to roast it.

*Mâgré de canard au porto* Serves 2

2 duck breast fillets

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

1 tablespoon clarified butter or oil

120ml (4 fl oz) port

120ml (4 fl oz) duck or chicken stock

30g (1oz) butter or 1 teaspoon potato flour to thicken

Lightly season the fillets. Heat the clarified butter or oil in



shallow pan and seal the meat quickly on both sides. Reduce the heat and cook the duck skin-side down until it is almost done. Turn it over and cook the other side, then keep the meat warm while you make the sauce. This rest allows it to settle, like a roast, so that when the meat is sliced the juices will run less freely.

Put the port in a small saucepan and reduce it by boiling to just over one tablespoon. Add the stock and continue boiling until the mixture is reduced to about six tablespoons. Thicken the sauce by adding slivers of cold butter and incorporating them into the liquid by shaking the pan on very low heat. Or mix the potato flour with a tablespoon of port or stock and add it to the sauce. Cook the sauce gently for another minute when thickening it with potato flour. Check the seasoning.

To serve the duck, put the fillets skin-side down on a board and slice the meat at a diagonal, like smoked salmon, then turn it over again. Put a little of the sauce on each of two plates and fan out the meat on top of the sauce.

The sweetness of new potatoes and mange-tout peas are popular accompaniments to duck. Or with the sweet-sharp port-flavoured sauce you may like the contrasting, almost bitter flavour of small white turnips.

It is hard to think of a fruit that has not been served with duck. Oranges and cherries - preferably Seville oranges and sharp cherries - are old favourites. Mangoes, kiwi fruits, blackcurrants, figs and raspberries are newer notions.

The clean taste of lightly cooked cucumber is excellent, too, with the rich flavour of duck.

*Mâgré de canard aux concomres* Serves 2

1 cucumber

2 duck breast fillets

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

450g (1½ lb) butter

Cut the ends off the cucumber and cut it into four equal pieces. Peel them, discard the seeds, and slice the flesh into sticks about the thickness of a pen or pencil.

Lightly season the fillets and cook them in a small amount of butter, as in the previous recipe. Make sure the skin is crisp. Keep the duck warm while you cook the cucumber.

Rinse out the pan and add the remaining butter. Add the cucumber and cook it gently, shaking the pan often, until it is tender but still has a bite of crispness. Season it.

Slice the duck diagonally, as described earlier, and fan out the slices from a mound of cucumber. A little thinly sliced warm *mâgré* goes a long way in the kind of luxurious salad that is often offered as a first course. In this guise one breast fillet would be enough for at least four people. Add a few plumped raisins and vinaigrette dressing to an interesting selection of salad stuffs and arrange the dressed salad on the plates before topping them with slivers of duck.

## ON FRIDAY

A Day at the Races: an occasional series on leisure

## Workers who take the strain

Stress at work is not the "boss's disease" and the victims of heart attacks are more likely to be in the lower-paid, more junior ranks of the office or factory.

The popular belief that top executives are the prime candidates for coronary heart disease and other stress-related illnesses has been challenged by a study of civil servants.

The study found that staff in the lowest grade of the service, such as messengers and clerical assistants, are nearly four times more at risk of premature death from heart conditions than the civil servants in the loftiest positions.

The risk factor cannot be explained away by taking into account other contributory reasons such as smoking or diet. The evidence suggests that the ordinary worker is more likely to be affected by stress in his or her job.

"We should be looking more at those people who are pushed around at work rather than those who do the pushing", says Dr Adrian Semmence, medical adviser to the Civil Service. "It's a common misconception that the higher up the management ladder you go, the more you are vulnerable to harmful stress."

The civil service study was begun in 1968 and has been followed through since then. The latest work, which concentrated on a sample of 1,280 male and female staff in the Department of the Environment, compared heart disease deaths in all grades.

In the next phase of the study, beginning in August, researchers will try to identify a group of individuals within the service who are most at risk, such as those showing symptoms of high blood pressure.

Some of them will then be offered tuition in relaxation and meditation techniques to see whether their risk can be decreased.



The lowest grade of civil servants includes 114,300 white collar workers including clerical assistants, juniors, messengers. They have a risk factor of premature death from coronary heart disease of 3.8 compared with top grade.

The next grade up, of clerical officers, is the second biggest grade, with 176,400 staff in large departments. Their risk factor is 3 times that of the top grade officers of whom there are 21,921.

Executive officers, a rung higher, are the equivalent of middle management, with jobs such as customs and excise officers, tax officers. There are 199,200 of them, the biggest sector. Their risk factor is 2.

A leading specialist in stress research, Professor Cary Cooper, says "I'm sure the problem is connected with control of events. The lower in the chain of command you are, the less you can influence the events around you, and the more you may suffer."

Professor Cooper, head of the Department of Management Sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, conducted research published earlier this year into the stress affecting tax inspectors.

"There is a very stressful job because they are overburdened with work. Their workload increases all the time. They never get to the bottom of the 'in' tray."

"The same thing applies to the car assembly line worker at British Leyland or on any other shop floor. The symptoms aren't just heart disease, but mental illness, absenteeism and marital difficulties."

"What we need is to re-structure the way we organize our work."

Thomson Prentice

## Women under pressure

Career women are much less successful than their male counterparts at giving up smoking, according to the Health Education Council. The reason can be summed up in one word - stress. Stress strikes both men and women who do demanding jobs, but it does not strike equally.

When Dr William Mitchell, a clinical psychologist, counsels a man who is stressed, he finds the problem usually relates to work. Female clients, however, are likely to be fighting on a second front as well - facing feelings of inadequacy both in and out of the home.

It is therefore hardly surprising that career women are clinging to the tobacco habit, despite the well-publicized hazards. In men, smoking rates increase as you move down the social scale. In women the numbers who smoke are much the same - about 38 per cent - through all socio-economic groups.

Research has shown that women are more likely to perceive themselves as being under stress than are men. They are more likely to light up a cigarette when they are emotionally disturbed, while men are more likely to indulge because it is a pleasant habit.

Dr Mitchell, of London's Charter Clinic, says that qualities which lead to success in business - high standards, competitiveness and the sacrificing of personal pleasures for long-term goals - provoke stress. Women are more susceptible than men to the pressures involved.

Dr Mitchell explained "To be a successful female manager you have to be an extraordinary person, and usually much more able than your male counterparts."

"The trouble is that women like this are not happy with second best in any area of their lives. They come home and think they must produce excellent meals in an immaculate

house and be perfect entertainers of their guests."

"It is important to control this tendency to demand perfection in all areas. High standards can be obsessive."

He tries to teach his female patients to recognize these qualities in themselves and to find interests outside the home and office. Unfortunately, many women who feel guilty about their imagined domestic ineptitude will find that advice hard to follow.

Dr June Huntington, who specializes in advising health service administrators and senior nurses on stress avoidance, has devised a number of techniques to help women.

Dr Huntington, of the King's Fund College in London, believes that anyone who feels overwhelmed by the demands on their time must sit down with a piece of paper and work out

## 6 Problems arise from the conflict over priorities?

their true priorities. Those who claim to be too busy to do this are in greatest need of the exercise.

"For working women, most of the stress arises from conflict about priorities. You have to develop a gut knowledge of what is important. Otherwise you will suffer internal conflict, and when you can't manage yourself you will certainly not be able to manage other people."

"We have to accept that we can't achieve 150 per cent standards in all the areas of our lives. So we have to choose which parts are important."

What seem unimportant incidents in isolation can build up to a condition of extreme stress. This causes the mind to go blank as the victim tries to decide which problem to tackle first. Then the heart starts to

thump in panic when no decisions are made.

This kind of mental shutdown happened to Susan when her baby son developed a trivial ear infection.

Susan was a television producer who had just agreed to take on the additional responsibility of directing a programme. Her boss doubted that she could take on two jobs at once. Susan's child was only a year old. This made her all the more determined to prove that she could.

"I would have been able to manage them both before he was born, and it didn't occur to me that anything had changed", she said.

"A studio gallery is an intensely pressured place. When you are directing, it is like being conductor of an orchestra. The actors, sound crew, cameramen, everyone is waiting for you to tell them what you want."

"We only had two days in the studio and I knew the time was precious. We were running late at the end of the first day, so I stayed up late working instead of getting enough rest. Then I couldn't sleep because my brain was still in the studio. When I did sleep I was woken by the baby, who was ill."

"On the second day we got even later, but I seemed to be getting calmer as things got worse. Inside I felt as if bits of my brain were shutting down one by one. Whenever I was asked something, or direction was needed, the producer answered for me. We just about got through the filming and then I couldn't stop crying."

Susan took three weeks off work, and now takes care to look out for warning signs of stress. She admits she unashamedly uses her husband as a sounding board for her worries.

"I load them all on to him now and go to sleep, while he lies awake worrying."

Ann Kent

## FLY THE GOLDEN FALCON

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TUE 1000	TUE 1200	TUE 1200	TUE 1000	TUE 1200 SAT 1000	
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2100	FRI 1200	THU 1200	FRI 1000	THU 1200	
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1930	SUN 2100	2100	SUN 1000	2100	





## THE TIMES DIARY

### Courting trouble

In an incident which will embarrass the Government, a Treasury solicitor was identified as an interloper at a recent High Court hearing in chambers and ordered out by the judge, Sir Peter Gibson. The hearing, a preliminary to the copyright action by Osprey against British Shipbuilders, was restricted to representatives of the two companies. Yesterday the Treasury admitted that although it was not directly involved, it had sent the solicitor, John Howes, as "an observer." The Government faces further embarrassment when the trial begins - probably early next year - because of certain documents which are thought to reflect badly on MoD ministers and senior officials. There have been several attempts to cover up the documents. Last month I reported how John Howes had signed an affidavit that, on the grounds of "national security," a substantive part of the trial should be held in camera. Three days later he withdrew the affidavit; no reason was given.

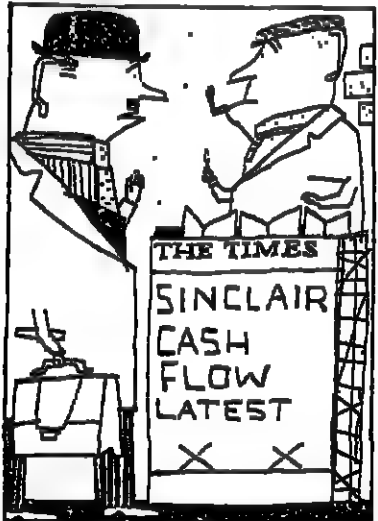
### Fleshpoint

Someone is missing the point of Peter Terson's *Strippers*, opening at London's Phoenix Theatre tonight. Although Bill Maynard, the play's lead, calls it a "black, biting feminist comedy," a group called Women Against Violence Against Women is mounting a picket of the performance. The play, about northern club strippers, is "more dangerous than self-admitted porn," they think. This has infuriated former real-life stripper Nickie Roberts, who saw the play in preview last week and believes it shows strippers for the first time "not as victims but people choosing a positive alternative to unemployment." Yesterday she was busy phoning her pals urging them to join her picket of the picket. "Some of the girls are even prepared to miss their spots to turn up," she says.

### Whip-round

Michael Cock's reelection problems are not confined to his Bristol constituency: at Westminster backbench Labour MPs are being frantically lobbied to find a candidate acceptable to left and centre to oppose him for the Chief Whip's post in the autumn. Robin Cook, Kinnock's campaign manager, and Norman Hogg, Cock's deputy whip, were mooted but unwilling to stand. Derek Foster, Kinnock's PPS, has apparently agreed - but only if victory is guaranteed. Foster would clearly be running with Kinnock's approval (Kinnock and Cock do not see eye to eye). For Foster to stand and lose would thus be a disaster. Hence the current head-counting before the summer recess.

BARRY FANTONI



"Perhaps now he'll invent the pocket-sized overdraft"

### Miesing out

Where she? Peter Palumbo have been the thought before Patrick Jenkin turned down his Mansion House Square project? At Downing Street, no less, with Mrs Thatcher. Palumbo had accepted some time ago an invitation to a dinner in honour of the president of Finland last Tuesday. Late in the day he became aware of the unfortunate timing and the embarrassment his presence might cause the Prime Minister. After consultation with Downing Street, he gracefully withdrew. This would not have been Palumbo's first visit to Number Ten. When news leaked out recently of a dinner he had there in March, David Steel questioned Mrs Thatcher's involvement in the project. The Palumbo camp denies that the dinner involved any impropriety. It claims that when Mrs T. inquired about the project, half-way through the meal, Palumbo swiftly changed the subject.

### Who nearly wasn't

Imagined Tory minister Peter Bottomley's shock when he thumbs through the 1985 *Who's Who* this week to discover his entry missing, but that of his newly elected wife, Virginia, included. Picture the outrage of David Frost when he notices his rambling 48-line biography savagely pruned to four. They must not panic, however. Publishers A. & C. Black spotted that 80 entries - including those for Francis Bacon, Björn Borg and Aaron Copland - had been entirely or partly omitted just before the binding stage and quickly added a supplement at the front. The publishers yesterday insisted everything had been all right at proof stage. "The computer must have hiccupped."

PHS

# Make it a Market of Arts

by John Ashworth

Some vice-chancellors agree with the Government's rhetoric on higher education. The need for more places in subjects such as electronic engineering, greater flexibility, an entrepreneurial spirit invading the ivory towers; better links of all kinds between the labs and lecture halls and industry, commerce and local and regional communities - all of this we share.

But we find the Government's policies for achieving these objectives mean-spirited and unhelpful. Exhortations to greater vitality and financial independence for the universities are not matched by any recognition that you get what you pay for.

For decades power has rested in the hands of the University Grants Committee with the Treasury wedded to the principle of "deficit funding" - officials agree on the cost of producing a graduate, the universities raise money from fees and so on and the Government makes up the rest. Success has been defined in bureaucratic and administrative terms.

This attitude permeates last week's green paper (*The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s*) with its talk of new

"structures" and procedures buttressed by a whole apparatus of "performance indicators" which have an annex all to themselves - what a field day for our professors of creative accountancy.

These reforms are all right as far as they go but they do not go very far to promote that entrepreneurial leadership and managerial flair extolled elsewhere in the document.

Deficit funding subsidizes relative failure. It encourages those who receive it, whether in local government, the arts or higher education, to devise ways of increasing deficits so that they can claim to be "underfunded" and thus worthy of receiving a larger subvention. Cash limits merely encourage greater bureaucratic and accounting ingenuity and, at best, stop the rot; the fundamental dependency remains unchanged.

To confirm, as Sir Keith Joseph does in his green paper, "that increases in income from outside sources will not lead to reductions in Government funding" and to ask "the UGC to ensure that universities' efforts and success in industrial research and consultancy receive due recognition in the

process of grant allocation" are hardly clarion calls to the entrepreneurial tigers that the Prime Minister's speeches sometimes imply are chained up in our science and engineering facilities.

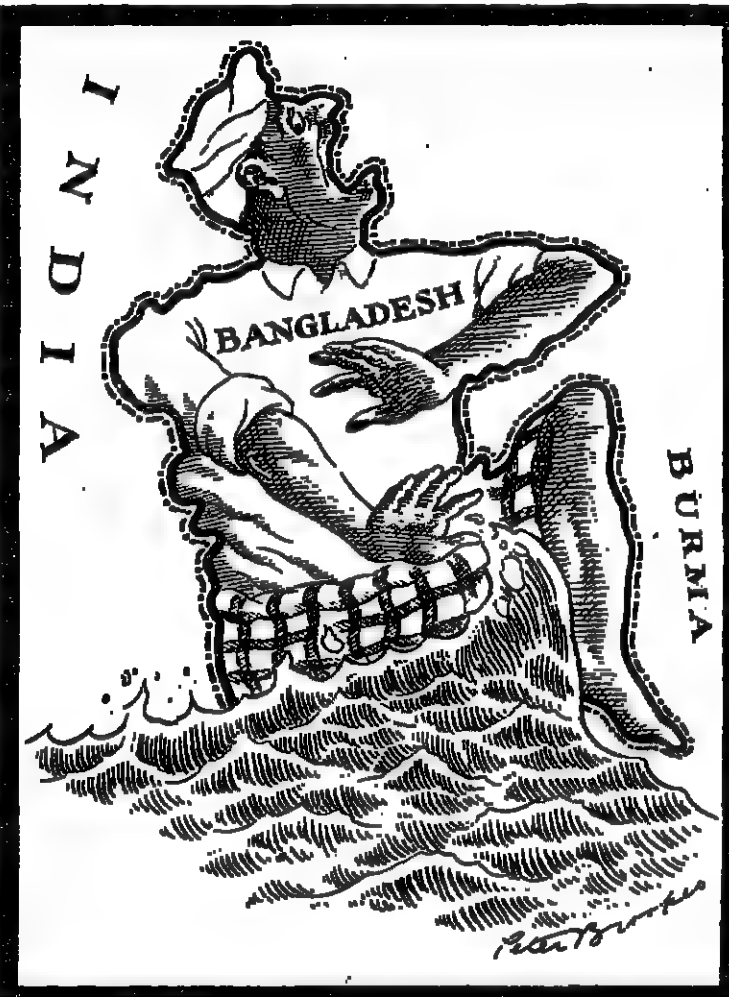
What is needed is a shift from deficit funding to incentive funding, from subsidizing failure towards rewarding success. If the Government genuinely would like to see industry contribute directly to a university's income why doesn't it offer to match an industry's contribution? If a university's consultancy services show a profit why doesn't the Government support the research work that underlies those services by gearing its "selective allocation" of research monies to the appropriate profit and loss account? Why, in a word, doesn't it encourage the development of a market?

The spirit of the times might, like the spirit of the Government, be against those visions that galvanized the universities in the 1960s. But to desire a revolution in academic attitudes without ensuring the means is a mark of the Government's incompetence.

The author is vice-chancellor of Salford University.

### Michael Hamlyn sends an eyewitness account of the Bangladesh cyclone disaster

## How death came by night to Urrichar



warnings. Even if he had there is not much he could have done. There is no high ground on the island and a long journey faces anyone taking an open boat to get away. So he sat and listened to the wind rising and worried whether his house would stand it.

In case the water started rising too he put his sons, aged 14, 12 and nine, on a platform under the roof together with his daughter Bibi Mahfuz Begum. At 3 am on Saturday the tidal surge struck. A bore in the combination of a high tide and a wave whipped up by the wind. This one was anything between 10 and 20 feet high, and carried cubic miles of water at a steady 12 miles an hour across the unresisting surface of the ocean towards Urrichar.

The watched walls burst in on Abdus Sattar and his family. Bibi Mahfuz grabbed the main bamboo pole holding up the house. Fortunately the pole had been well

rooted, and held while everything else was swept away. Abdus Sattar saw a bed of made of planks bobbing in the tide. He grabbed it. Bibi Mahfuz was constantly ducked as she grasped the pole - and felt her grasp inch by inch being weakened. She let go and also grabbed the bed.

Together Abdus and his daughter survived. His three sons and his wife are lost. "What will I do?" he asked. "I have lost everything."

His neighbour on the island, Nurul Islam, perhaps 10 years younger but his face as heavily lined with anguish, caught the roof of his house as it was washed away. He picked up his youngest son, aged four, and his wife caught hold of the next youngest. Three others, aged between eight and 15, fled for themselves.

The roof was swept away to a belt of low trees. Nurul Islam and his wife both clung to branches against the drag of the tide but each felt their children drawn inexorably out of

their grasp. All five children disappeared into the turbulent waters.

Rahul Amin lived with his wife and six children in an extended family bari with his brother and his family. The 13 of them clambered on to the roof when they feared the water might begin to rise. The tidal torrent took the roof miles away, with the family on board, to the mainland near Noakhali, but not to dry land. When morning rose and the tide and wind changed they were swept back again to Urrichar, not far from where they had come. Eight of them were lost in the night. Five survived, but only one of Rahul's children was among them.

As you fly over Urrichar itself the capital, Dhaka, the extent of water-logging in the countryside is clear. Broad meandering branches of the main rivers fork and rejoin. Rectangular fields of colour of paddy-wheat show where cultivation is attempted on every square yard. As you get closer to the coast the darker green rectangles of growing paddy become mere grey-green mud patches. Water stands shining in many areas.

As you fly over Urrichar itself the paddy fields look as if they have been cleaned with a squeegee mop. The bari from above are nothing but a forlorn collection of ragged poles, the thatch dumped in flat patches.

Of the 6,000 or so inhabitants of Urrichar a thousand are now refugees on nearby Sandwip, including Nurul Islam. The sub-district executive officer reckons that perhaps 2,000 people remain on the island and somewhere between three and four thousand are unaccounted for, swept like the families of the Sartars, the Islams and the Amins, into the Bay of Bengal.

Those that remain are remarkably pliant, although a number of them have been encouraged into scenes of emotion by photographers. They regard what happened as God's will, and are content to see their rescue as still another demonstration of that will. They would be glad to find, however, that it was also God's will that they should get sufficient relief material to survive for long enough to plant and grow another crop, and to start raising their cattle again.

Naval landing-craft - the only ones with a shallow enough draught to get close enough to the islands - are distributing rice and clothing. A couple of hundred survivors gathered round to be ordered into tidy lines by the naval police and to receive typhoid injections from a commander in the naval medical branch.

"What we need," he said, "immature in white drill among the brilliant greens of the free-issue saris, and muddy bodies of the survivors, is food, fresh water and shelter for these people." Jabbing his needle into yet another arm, he added: "The rest, we can do."

The most heartening sight on the islands, as we flew away from the scenes of horror, was that of tiny shelters built out of the salvaged ruins being put up again where the old bari had stood. It may be many months before the salt flood water will be leached out of the soil, but the survivors are determined to rebuild their lives as best they can.

## Wanted: planning in public partnership

Public apathy over planning turns to public outrage when personal interests are threatened. So it was no surprise when more than 200 people attended a public meeting called by our local council in north Kent to discuss the Sheerness District Plan.

Some had come to oppose the council's plan to close their caravan park by the seafront. Some felt threatened by proposed new factories near their homes. Some were angry because the council wanted to put 700 houses on their doorstep and spoil their view.

There are times when you can only feel sorry for the local authority planner. There he sits on the platform, taking careful note of a sequence of angry and mutually inconsistent protests, and out of it he is supposed to produce a more coherent and acceptable plan.

Of course, everyone wants more jobs in Sheppey, but they are not keen on the factories that would provide them. One speaker even suggested that they should be built out in the middle of the countryside, where nobody would be annoyed. One of the angry residents whose neighbourhood is threatened by 700 new houses engaged in the following dialogue with the platform:

"Why do we need to put any more houses on Sheppey?"

"Because of pressure from the housebuilders' federation and the Government. If we don't find a site of our choosing, they will choose one for us."

"Then why not choose some-where really unpleasant - with a view over a rubbish dump or something - so that no one in their right mind would come and live here?"

That last dialogue set me working on my Iron Law of Lobbyarchy: that when government attempts to involve the public in planning the result is less power for the people and more power for the pressure groups. Your objections are only as strong as the pressure group you form.

The 700 houses will not be built at Danley because the people there got themselves organized; that will not stop them being built in a less suitable location a few miles away where people are less vocal. The council caught between the pressure of housebuilders and that of the residents, a conflict it will resolve by finding a less vocal neighbourhood or ignoring the protests.

That does not mean that governments should ignore lobbies. What is missing is participation in parallel: the government or its planners taking the public with it through the issues. Lobbyarchy involves the government putting itself in the shoes of the organized public: parallel participation would begin to put the public in the shoes of the planners and encourage a more qualified reaction in full view of the difficulties. Instead of the simple, self-interested "no", what planners need from the public is "not this way, but how about this one?"

In case this seems hopelessly idealistic, let me describe what happened in the months that followed the Sheppey public meeting. The Danley residents commissioned a report from a London firm of surveyors, put a convincing case to the council that local services were not equal to the demands of an additional 700 houses. And one SDP councillor produced his own alternative plan for the Isle of Sheppey as a whole.

His criticism of the council's plan was that it looked at the western, urban end of the Isle of Sheppey in isolation.

By looking at the whole island, he was able to point to villages here and estates there that would welcome the building of another 30 or 50 houses because of the extra life and trade they would bring. His plan catered for the extra houses without threatening to change the whole character of the neighbourhood.

This constructive suggestion has now been dismissed and in its place are some plans for a fresh clutch of unpalatable new estates, provoking an even angrier public meeting. The reasons for dismissing the alternative plan are instructive: the housebuilders do not think they could sell houses on the alternative sites to the east of the island. Here is an interesting contrast between the power of the housebuilders and the local authority to choose the sites they prefer.

The Danley residents' proposal

points the way to a kind of parallel participation that must be developed. At present the experts propose, the public opposes only when provoked, and the issue is decided by the strength of the lobbies. Instead, after the authority experts propose, the public's experts should review and improve. We need a body which will do for planning decisions what *Which?* has done for the consumer of goods and services.

In a world of organized lobbies, we must create a lobby powerful enough to engage in parallel participation, not merely agitation or protest; a body that will represent the consumers of planning decisions who cannot, by definition, attend the public meetings - the future inhabitants of the proposed housing estates, the people who will suffer if the drains cannot cope and their bedrooms are on public display, the children who will miss the play space and the shops.

Perhaps Sped, the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Dancer, would be a suitable name for a pressure group founded to make sure that people on the receiving end of today's planning decisions do not have chips on their shoulders by tomorrow.

Mark Goyder

The author is Alliance county councillor for Sheppey and prospective parliamentary candidate for Faversham.

Jack Straw

## Owen, Alliance liability

There is a wonderful new machine in the library of the House of Commons. Feed in a key word and out pops a reference. I tried "spineless"; out came "Kinnock/Owen". I tried "vacuous"; out came "Kinnock/Owen". But of whom, by whom? Of Kinnock by Owen? By Owen, the man who only last week had announced that he had "avoided putting any emphasis on personalities"? Could it really be that the same man who had also proclaimed that he would decline "to get into the gutter" knew more about street politics than he had been willing to admit? Surely not; the machine had to be in error.

So I sent for the proof, *The Times* of October 8, 1984. "Spineless Kinnock accused by Owen". Kinnock, said Owen, was "without the courage or the instinct to denounce those who undermine parliamentary democracy" (he was in Arthur Scargill's pocket). September 13, 1984: Kinnock was "the most vacuous leader in Labour's history". Nor has the Prime Minister been spared the Owen venom. "Callous" and "incompetent" are just two of the adjectives he has used about her.

Whatever people think of the level of political debate they like humbug even less. It is that, in large measure, which we have had from the leader of the SDP as he has feigned hurt from comments of a kind he has been happy to heap on others when the occasion has suited him.

Politics is about policies; but it is inseparably about personalities too. It is through individuals that policies are articulated, prescribed and implemented. Historians spend half their time dissecting the personalities of now-departed political leaders in an effort to seek a truth from past events. If it is important to do that it is not even more important to do so with leaders still living. No serious study of the past 10 years, for example, could possibly be complete without the most searching examination of Margaret Thatcher's personality. She has stamped her image upon the nation in a quite profound way.

But at least if a No 11 bus were to collide with her bullet-proof Daimler, the Conservative Party would continue. So would the Labour and Liberal parties if Kinnock and Steel were struck by a thunderbolt. What makes Owen's personality - humbug and all - such an essential subject for examination is that he is the SDP. Without him it would simply cease to exist.

And it is Owen, allegedly the Alliance's greatest asset, who will, as the next election draws near, turn out to be its greatest liability.

The *Sunday Times*/MORI poll published last week contains some fascinating details. The pollsters not only asked about support for the Alliance but for its component parts. The Liberals got 10 per cent support, the SDP 5 per cent. Above that was another 13 per cent attracted by the alliance of the two parties, to make a total rating of 28 per cent. At a time of great divisions in our society people like the notion of taking the conflict out of politics, of "letting

common sense prevail" - all ideas cleverly conveyed by the word "alliance".

I saw this process operating the other day with a BBC *Question Time* audience. Roy Jenkins had time with him - until he was forced to choose, but could not. "I am against privatization," he said, "and against nationalization." But, I am against approaches, people will be forced to choose, not least between the component parts of the Alliance. The chasm between the Owenites and the Liberals is deep and unbridgeable, and both sides in truth know that.

In temperament, style, and policies, Owen is now in the centre of the Conservative Party - to the left of Howe, but unquestionably to the right of Pym and Prior. His social market theory (as his fellow Social Democrat David Marquand has complained) is one of the radical right, developed in Germany by the right-wing Christian Democrat Ludwig Erhard, and popularized in this country by Sir Keith Joseph. His speeches against trade unions have been blood-curdling in aggression. His criticism of Mrs Thatcher during the miners' strike was that she was not tough enough. He rejects egalitarianism; he is jingoistic on defence.

Owen may wish to dismiss as no more than mischief-making the suggestions of men like John Biffen, Ferdinand Mount and Ronald Butt that he has begun to sound "increasingly like a *Daily Telegraph* editorial", that his book on capitalism, *Britain would not cause a moment's discomfort* "to the most rabid Thatcherite" or that his ideas for privatization were first elaborated by Professor Milton Friedman. But it is harder for him to dismiss increasing criticism from the ranks of the Alliance itself - from Evan Luard ("are we for the haves or the have nots?"; from Gwynor Jones, Welsh SDP leader ("David... does tend to have the same adopted by Mrs Thatcher"; and above all from his partner, David Steel.

Steel protests too much when he says, as he did last week, that he will not allow the Alliance to be split. It is split. His party is on the other side from the Owenites and the great political divide. It takes a wholly different view on the economy, the welfare state, defence (Liberal policy in the shire elections was for nuclear-free zones), trade unions, and philosophy overall.

In February Steel himself publicly warned Owen of the "dangers of sounding too Thatcherite", but Owen is a neo-Thatcherite, and is unlikely now to change his spots.

In short, the Alliance is one gigantic confidence trick designed to lull people into the belief that no choices in politics need to be made. But "to govern is to choose". As the spotlight now turns on the patent divisions within an alliance which cannot even agree among itself, its support will decline to the 10 per cent who really are Liberals, and that quite different 5 per cent who are Social Democrats.

The author is Labour MP for Blackburn.

A. N. Author

## And may the best man win

One of the many problems of being A. N. Author is that people assume that if you can write books you can also write speeches. I speak, or rather write, from bitter experience.

The other year, an old friend of mine (though I fear he no longer describes himself thus) got married and asked me to be his best man. It was one of those rather Sloane affairs in the Home Counties where blameless young gels fall in love with domestic pets, ballet, horses and stockbrokers - in that order.

I was singularly miscast, given that my sole (and remaindered) work, *The Soul of Mrs Saxby* (Sucker and Windbag £6.95) is a study of suburban *well-to-do* seen through the eyes of a Wimbledon housewife who regards Sloane as nothing more than a square on the District Line.

We had grown so far apart, the groom and I - he with his Porsche and expensive account paunch, me with my slimline royalty cheque for £3.48. None the less, he is nothing if not pragmatic, and, being on the foothills of matrimony, assumed that any friend who could string 50,000 words of prose together could also produce five minutes' worth of verbal copy on the subject of his (that is, the groom's) past.

As pasts go, it was a florid one. I must admit - full of *grands passions* with the debts of W8 and Daddy's Range Rovers pranged into the ditches of minor roads off the A30. Plenty of material.

I suppose the trouble started on the eve of the wedding, when I was billeted at the house of the man who was to give the bride away. I know it is wrong to speak ill of the dead (A. N. Author's function is surely to malign the living), but the fact of the matter is that he went out of his way to assure me that the limit of my duty would be to ensure that the blessed ring did not fall down through the church's central heating grid in mid-service. Bear in mind that he was something extremely senior in the Tory party, and much given to delegation. "You look after the ring, A.N., and I'll take care of the speech." My sense of relief can be summarized as: phew.

I think I smelt a rat when the food started moving on the dinner table (no, I was not drunk). My host - let us call him A. High-Tory - had one of those round tables in which the

centre rotates at the touch of a button. One minute you are helping yourself to the cauliflower *au gratin*, and the next minute the dish is whisked away to your left and you are dabbing your neighbour's lap with yellowish matter. "Ah," ventured, "Rotation of crops." That was my first - and last - good line of the weekend, meeting with a silence that was to become all too familiar.

The wedding day dawned bright and blab blab blab. The Hampshire countryside was as innocent as a new lettuce. The couple made their vows, pecked each other's dear pink cheeks, the ring found its way on to the appropriate finger and, ducking beneath the confetti rain, they repaired to the marquee.

High-Tory's speech was a classic of the genre, which I could enjoy all the more in the knowledge that I did not have to perform. He commended the bride to his audience as though she were the latest, party initiative on tax reform: "She is fair (true). She is robust (undeniable). She is... a model of equity (perhaps)."

I was well into my fourth glass of Bollinger when I heard the first rumblings of an incongruous roar: "Author, Author!" Before I knew what was happening I was borne forth to the little podium on a surge of distaff arms. I was, in the most literal sense which this word can ever have had, speechless.

A silence sufficient to shame Pinter gave way to the following pathetic mumblings, in which, for veracity's sake, you must supply a stutter for every syllable. "I remember the groom. Oh yes. Very well. We were in plays together at school. One year he was a crook, then he was a waiter (sensitive references there, since Dad had been a hotelier), and... and..." The speech was over.

In the huge, yawning quiet that followed I can distinctly recall the look on High-Tory's face. His cheeks were plumped up like hotel cushions and there was a smugness settling on his features which one associates with a candidate freshly returned with an increased majority.

I believe it was at this moment that I made the following resolution: if you are going to make an ass of yourself, then at least stick to print and enjoy the benefits of obscurity.





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## PEACOCK'S PROGRESS

Today the eight members of Professor Alan Peacock's Committee meet for the first time to discuss the future funding of the BBC. Over the next 15 months they will face a formidable mass of evidence and opinion. As their predecessors Pilkington and Annan did, they will be the most important issue confronting the nation but it stimulates passion and prejudice like little else. The Home Secretary has blessed Professor Peacock with colleagues who are used to keeping their heads above rough intellectual waters but even so distinguished a philosopher as Lord Quinton may find the task daunting.

The BBC's position is well known. It wants to retain its monopoly of television licence revenue. It wants the independent television companies to retain their monopoly of television advertising revenue. The BBC Chairman, Mr Stuart Young, restated the Corporation's view at a Newspaper Society lunch on May Day. The case can be made, he said, that it will be certain that BBC advertising would produce for consumers both a poorer BBC and weaker independent broadcasting.

This is the case which undoubtedly will be made. The Times has highlighted its shortcomings before, its disregard of technological and political developments, its blithe assumption that Public Service Broadcasting (for which alone a universal licence fee can be justified) and the British Broadcasting Corporation are somehow eternally synonymous. This is well worn ground. From Professor Peacock's perspective, however, the problem is not just to counter the BBC's old arguments, it is to deal with that "certainty" to which Mr Young referred. Certainty is very seductive to a committee. Proponents of any new system of funding must necessarily be less certain of what that funding will produce. The members of the Peacock Committee will need courage as well as intellectual distinction to make progress against vested interests which, though less confident than they were at the beginning of the licence fee campaign are no less dangerous for knowing that, this time, they are in a real fight for their position and power.

How should the Committee proceed? Its first task is a practical one, to arm itself with the very best economic analysis of the effect that an enlarged pool of television advertising might produce. Mr Young's speech revived the ancient doctrine of the "advertising cake" which can only be eaten by the BBC at the cost of smaller slices for someone else. No

mention is made of the possibility that the cake may grow as the ingredients get cheaper. Nor is there any reflection on the premium that advertisers may be prepared to pay for audience quality as well as audience quantity.

This is controversial ground. The Committee for all its strength has no special expertise here. It should go out into the market place and buy whatever research it feels needs to be done. It should not expect it to come up with certain answers. No more, however, should it accept the "certainties" of the status quo.

If the BBC feels it is losing its central case, its second line of attack will be to threaten an all out advertising war. As Mr Young put it on May Day, "If it should be decided that the BBC had to take advertising we should go into it as hard as we could. The idea that the BBC is a smug, complacent, elitist organization could not be further from the truth. It is a highly competitive organization. It would not adopt half-measures." The Committee should reflect on these words. They might ask themselves what type of organization makes such petulant threats against the public? Is it the flexible servant of the public's interest or simply self-serving bureaucracy?

If the BBC is to be allowed to take advertising to supplement its licence revenue the quantity of the advertising and the rate at which it is taken need not and should not be fixed by the BBC. The Committee should be prepared to tell it so.

According to the Home Secretary's terms of reference, Professor Peacock's Committee is asked to investigate advertising's impact on "the range of quality of existing broadcasting services". The BBC will talk a good deal about quality over the coming months. Quality, like Public Service Broadcasting, has grown to be defined by the standard of whatever the BBC happens to be producing at any given time.

Of course bigger licence fees and a bigger pool of television to tax will produce bigger budgets (though by the BBC's own account never big enough) and glossier programmes. The current system also produces unfairness for consumers and monopolistic bargaining power for the unions. As to what quality of broadcasting the public is prepared to pay for, which decisions viewers wish to make for themselves and which to leave to the broadcasters, which public services the Government should insist upon and how these services should be achieved, these are still the unasked questions. The asking can begin today.

## TAMIL FEARS

For a year until last week Sri Lanka Tamils arriving in Britain and seeking entry out of fear for their safety in their own country were provisionally regarded as deserving temporary refuge. They were refused leave to enter but the refusal was not acted upon. They could remain, though they might at any time be sent away. None has yet been sent back.

By the beginning of last week, some 900 Sri Lankan Tamils were here under those precarious terms. (There are now 1,400 or 1,500, the pace of arrival having accelerated markedly.) At that point the Home Secretary announced a change of treatment. In future any Sri Lankan Tamil who does not qualify for entry under the immigration rules yet fears for his safety if returned will have his case examined on its merits. He will be allowed to stay for twelve months in the first instance provided he can show there is reason to believe that he would suffer "severe hardship" if he returned to Sri Lanka. If he cannot show reason he must go back. The criterion is less onerous than the standard criterion for asylum, which is "well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular group, or political opinion".

It is a paradox that, whereas in April 1984 the expression of fear was accepted as a reason not to be sent back immediately to Sri Lanka, in May 1985, when the dangers in that country are appreciably greater, demonstration of the grounds for fear is additionally required. In spite of that paradox the Home Secretary is justified in making the change.

At this end the apparatus of immigration control is feeling the strain of the quickened pace of arrivals and the accumulation of entrants for whom rejection has been temporarily suspended. A signal to the Tamils in Sri Lanka that applications will be searchingly sifted from now on

may ease the strain. Even more to the point is the possibility of the disturbances in Sri Lanka being used as a pretext for evasion of the strictness with which our immigration controls are habitually enforced, a strictness that is one of the props of reasonably good race relations within Britain. It is not that the fears of the Tamils who come here in the posture of fugitives are necessarily pretended, but that the fears, even when genuine, may lack substantial cause.

At the Sri Lankan end the condition of the country is not such that flight is a compelling course for the Tamil minority in general. Communal massacre of the kind that erupted briefly in 1983 has not returned. The security measures executed on behalf of the Sri Lankan government, though sometimes hideously ill-disciplined and tragically misdirected, are aimed at Tamil terrorists and their organizations. Most of the country is tranquil. The elements of democracy and the rule of law remain though battered a bit. Conditions for the Tamils are worst in the north of the island, where ethnic and personal links make Tamil Nadu in south India the natural refuge.

This is not to say that Britain should turn its back on the plight of Tamil refugees, or that none of those who come here purporting to be of that description has a true claim. It is to say, with the Home Secretary, that it is right to insist that cases are individually made out. But if that requirement is imposed, the opportunity to make out a case must be properly provided.

Time and access to advice must be afforded; and if someone is fleeing for his safety it is little consolation to be told that he has a right of appeal after he has been returned to the place of supposed danger. It is in these respects that the procedures now adopted leave room for doubt as to their humanity and fairness.

## Why MPs do not feel greedy

From Mr Andrew Rowe, MP for Kent, Mid (Conservative)

Sir, Whether your correspondent is correct or not about the Prime Minister's view of her parliamentary colleagues' greed (report, May 24) the facts bear closer examination.

It is true that we have awarded ourselves an absurd system of car expenses whereby the larger the car the larger the reimbursement and I hope that that will one day be changed.

But it is equally true that as every pressure group, firm and many individuals increasingly use word processors for their correspondence and computers to refine their filing systems MPs can only provide a service if they are similarly equipped and help in this way is long overdue.

The proposition that a member of Parliament should be able to afford both a secretary and an assistant is not greedy. It is the barest minimum which allows the member to sift and weigh the arguments on the growing number of subjects on which we are asked to form a view and to cast a vote.

The suggestion that the installation of a telephone exchange capable of dealing with an increasingly telephone conscious public is greedy is surprising from a newspaper which has made some effort itself in recent years to install modern equipment.

Finally, Sir, if I thought that the removal of subsidy on our catering would compel the business managers to cut our normal working day to a mere 12 or 14 hours I should welcome it, but under present arrangements it does not seem particularly voracious.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW ROWE,  
House of Commons.  
May 24.

## Work and the classics

From Professor M. C. Stokes and others

Sir, We hear much talk of employer demand for certain skills not directly taught in the humanities departments of British universities. We write to point out that there is no lack of demand for graduates in classical subjects from this university.

Here is a list (numbering more than 30) of their first or immediately subsequent occupations for those graduating in the decade 1975-1984:

Accountancy, Air Force, archive work, Army, Atomic Energy Authority (administration), banking, bookkeeping, Civil Service (inc Customs and Excise), clerical work, computing, gold-dealing (self-employed), history of art course (Sotheby's), holy orders, hospital administration, insurance (administration and actuarial), journalism, law (solicitors), librarianship, local government, management training, marketing, museum training, nursing, personnel work, police force, public relations, research, retailing, ski-instructing, social work, teaching (preparatory, primary secondary schools, handicapped etc), wine trade.

Not all our graduates keep us informed; but very few of our pupils are known or seriously believed to be unemployed.

Is there any evidence that those who employ our graduates would rather employ the same people straight from school or from a post-school "vocational" course? Unless this question can be answered in the affirmative, it is perhaps premature to talk of employer demand for vocational skills, as opposed to an education in the classics or other humanities. After all, it was in your own newspaper, Sir, that the following report appeared:

An executive of a large computing company said that he found the great number of people applying to him with "relevant" degrees in computer science distinctly unimpressive: there would always be room for a student with a good degree in classics, he said. (November 4, 1983).

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL C. STOKES,  
P. J. FITZPATRICK,  
E. J. WOODMAN,  
E. M. JENKINSON,  
OLIVER DICKINSON,  
ANNE SHEPARD,  
University of Durham,  
Department of Classics,  
38 North Bailey,  
Durham,  
May 24.

## Time on remand

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Office

Sir, May I respond to the letters from Mr Kilroy-Silk (May 15) and Mr Pedley (May 21) on the problems associated with increased population of remand prisoners?

Mr Kilroy-Silk claims that detention of remand prisoners in police cells has grown worse. This is nonsense.

Since March, 1984, we have added over 1,200 places as part of our continuing programme to improve prisons and end chronic overcrowding. The Home Secretary announced at the FOA (Prison Officers' Association) conference that up to 1,000 additional places will be made available within a few weeks. And to help prison staff meet the pressure the growing population has created a further 240 prison officers will be recruited.

Mr Pedley accuses the Home Office of complacency in the face of the growing remand population. Again, this is not borne out by the facts.

## Missed chances in higher education

From Professor C. R. Cox

Sir, When, in 1969, I edited the Black Papers on education I believed the main threat to standards came from the left. Left-wing extremists advocated permissive styles of teaching which were undermining the disciplines of study.

During the 1970s we partly won this battle, and most schools adopted a sensible balance between informal and formal methods of teaching.

Today the main challenge to educational standards comes from the New Vocationalism espoused by Sir Keith Joseph in the Green Paper on higher education. The most urgent need at the moment in higher education is for four-year degrees. Students arrive at polytechnics and universities without knowledge of the classics or the Bible. Most of them need a remedial course in English language. We need to instill the American freshman year.

The shift from arts to science will harm our quality of life. As Enoch Powell has said, the New Vocationalism is barbaric.

Yours sincerely,  
BRIAN COX,  
20 Park Gates Drive,  
Chesham, Bucks.  
May 22.

## From the Director of Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic

Sir, The long-awaited Green Paper on higher education has got a hostile reception, much of it emotive. It provides an opportunity for another refrain of "stop the cuts" from those who enjoy knocking governments, whatever the issue.

It is a Green Paper. Let there be an informed and objective debate of its merits so that the policy fashioned from it is in the national interest.

The Green Paper rehearses much which few would dispute, for example: higher education plays an important role in our economic performance; it must be cost-effective; and not over-burden the taxpayer; programmes of teaching and research should relate to the needs of the day and excellence is expected. The paper's proposals lack imagination, vision and courage.

That the number of 18-year-olds will fall is a fact. School rolls have already slumped. The Green Paper's response is to contract higher education and save some money. We could seize this opportunity to redevelop the resources into mid-career re-education for many more, into easier access to part-time education for those at work or unemployed, and a higher participation rate for 18-year-olds.

The Butler Committee report highlights the urgent requirement for more qualified people in engineering and science if we are to compete in fast-moving information technology. The Green Paper's solution is to fund more undergrad-

uate courses for 18-year-olds in the universities. That may not work, because those qualified to enter are limited to the number the schools can produce, in the context of falling roles and a growing shortage of mathematics and science teachers.

Funds for encouraging technicians as well as graduates, for short period retraining and updating those in mid-career, for a crash programme to produce and reward science and mathematics teachers, for re-directing able people who studied other disciplines, for the late developers, would produce far more people more quickly.

For the polytechnics the paper is disappointing. It is largely the mixture as before, but with less money, fewer students, and a further swing towards engineering and science, at the expense of other subjects (whether or not they relate to society's needs).

The paper recognizes, but fails to exploit, the significant achievements of the polytechnics, the Scottish central institutions and other colleges, achievements wholly in line with the Government's aspirations for higher education - cost-effective, vocational, comprehensive in level of work and mode of attendance, working closely with industry and commerce - and now educating over half the country's advanced students. It rejects the co-ordinated planning of all higher education (universities and public sector). It recognizes the huge discrimination against the polytechnics in the funding of their teaching and research, but states that such will continue.

All in all, the paper is out of character from a Government committed, as I am, to new ideas, to change, to value for money, to opportunity for more people to give of their best.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY HOLROYDE,  
Director,  
Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic,  
Priory Street,  
Coventry,  
West Midlands.  
May 24.

From Mr Rodney Lowe  
Sir, So soon after the anniversary of VE Day, how can the Government's Green Paper on higher education be reconciled with the following assertion: "No other country provides a better illustration of the effects on a nation of a general and thorough shift of the greater part of its educational system from the 'humanities' to the 'realities' than Germany between 1840 and 1940".

A quotation from a subversive text? It is in fact from Hayek's *The Road to Serfdom*, ch 13. "Yours faithfully, RODNEY LOWE, University of Bristol, School of Education, 13-15 Woodland Road, Bristol, Avon, May 24."

to lament the replacing of ecclesiastical structure and reasoned argument by a continuous performance that, of its nature, lacks both.

One problem of the human spirit today, urgent and pervasive, is the balancing of present and past. One institution that could make an effective contribution to the facing of that problem is the Roman Catholic Church.

All the more sad is its failure to do so. For a large and centralized organization, television, crowds and sycophancy look like answer to its prayer. They are in fact its curse.

Yours faithfully,  
P. J. FITZPATRICK,  
University of Durham,  
Department of Philosophy,  
50 Old Elvet,  
Durham,  
May 23.

conceived of ignorance and born of insecurity and fear and the arrogant assumption that everyone should be as oneself.

Yes, Mr Palmer's "banner-waving, power-mad leftists" (May 18) are often ludicrous. Their counterparts on the right are often frightening.

However, the quiet, reasonable, ordinary, decent, civilized racist is always the most dangerous.

Yours sincerely,  
LABET SIFFRE,  
Pittchings,  
Spout Street,  
Aldington,  
Near Aylesbury,  
Buckinghamshire,  
May 20.

permanent long-term solution which the Home Secretary has developed.

Furthermore, putting remand prisoners into insecure accommodation of the type Mr Pedley suggests is a known recipe for control and security problems. Linked to that, people do not necessarily welcome prisons being created in their neighbourhood, especially if the standard of security implied by Mr Pedley's solution. We have long experience of losing potential prison sites because of the understandable worries of the public who live near by.

Prison facilities cannot be found simply by throwing up a fence overnight around accommodation intended for other uses. Building prisons requires careful and deliberate planning. That is what the Prison Department undertake with considerable skill and effectiveness.

Our policies will provide a secure, long-term solution both to the problem of prisoners in police cells and to overcrowding in the system as a whole. Short-term, insecure expedients are not the answer.

Yours faithfully,  
GLENARTYUR,  
Home Office,  
50 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.  
May 23.

## Second thoughts about Gatwick

From Mr A. J. Lucking

Sir, Lady Burton (May 23) is right to keep pressing for a second runway at Gatwick, even though the Civil Aviation Authority recently issued a report saying that it cannot conceive a way of providing one.

Before this depressing conclusion is accepted, American experts should be asked for a second opinion. Many airports there already are operated intensively and, in spite of rapidly increasing traffic, the policy is to secure more utilisation of existing sites rather than squandering resources on building a new one.

The pressure generated by this policy is leading to the evolution of new air traffic control techniques which might solve some of the problems that we perceive as insuperable.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. LUCKING,  
Flat 20,  
17 Broad Court,  
Bow Street, WC2,  
May 24.

From Mr Bryan Crimp  
Sir, Lady Burton's paeon (May 23) concerning Gatwick Airport is well deserved - it must, incidentally, also be the most humane of international airports - but she really must spare some thought for all those of us living near its margins. A second runway would make life for countless thousands a misery.

We have to maintain the present status quo. Few would deny that it is a difficult balancing act but it is one that can be achieved by continued ingenuity and concern.

Yours faithfully,  
BRYAN CRIMP,  
Newfound West,  
Reeds Lane,  
Southwater,  
West Sussex.  
May 24.

## Immigration rules

From Mr N. J. C. Fieldhouse

Sir, I refer to the statement to the House of Commons made by Mr Waddington, Minister of State Home Office, and reported by your paper today (May 24). Mr Waddington refers to internal guidance on the application of the immigration rules being "regularly adjusted" and to the "possibility" of internal instructions being published.

The current treatment of the application of the immigration rules by the Home Office is wholly unacceptable in a democratic state with a rule of law. Whatever the legislature provides, whether by subordinate legislation or otherwise, must be readily available to members of the public and their independent advisers. The application of the law must not be subject to capricious or arbitrary rules of application or interpretation imposed by an administrative body.

If a Government department makes a general interpretation of the law which affects its application to the subject of aliens then such interpretation should be published and freely available. If the Inland Revenue can disseminate policy decisions in the form of Press releases then so can the Home Office.

The quasi-judicial decisions of the immigration and nationality department of the Home Office affect individual liberty more fundamentally than the use of any fiscal provisions. In spite of this it is a commonplace experience among lawyers (such as myself) in the field of immigration law and practice to encounter apparently arbitrary decisions in the application of the immigration rules, made without reason and apparently contrary to a natural interpretation of the rules.

We do not live in a police state but my experience of the Immigration Department suggests that we are fast approaching that status in this area. Freedom of information, please, where the liberty of subjects and aliens is at stake.

Yours faithfully,  
N. J. C. FIELDHOUSE,  
16 Berkeley Street, W1.  
May 24.

## More beds for Ariel

From Mr Robert Bevan

Sir, Mr Neil Hall suggests (May 21) three possible reasons for the sudden reappearance of wild crows in various parts of the country. I would like to add a fourth.

In many of the seed catalogues distributed by leading suppliers wild flower seeds now feature prominently, crows among them.

The use of these seeds in British gardens inevitably increases the chances of their invading other parts of the countryside through the good offices of birds and the usual carrying agents.

A stronger possibility than the phantom crowship sower touring Britain to re-establish the plant?

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT BEVAN,  
Uppertree,  
Llandrindod Wells, Powys.

Cross purposes  
From Mr E. W. F. Tomlin  
Sir, I think Harry Ritchie's article of May 18 on the Angry Young Men should have explained that the expression originated with Leslie Paul's vigorous autobiography, *Angry Young Man*, published in 1951. And what about the original Angry Young Woman, Bridget Brophy? Her *Black Ship to Hell* (1962), despite its apothecosis of Freud, was a more powerful analysis of religion, art, crime and war than that of some of her wrathful male colleagues.

Choler where choler is due.  
Yours faithfully,  
E. W. F. TOMLIN,  
31 Redan Street, W14.  
May 20.



## ON THIS DAY

MAY 29 1984

Glyndebourne Festival Opera was the concept of one man, John Christie (1888-1962), a former Elton master, Londoner and opera enthusiast. In this unique venture, on which he spent a large part of his personal fortune, he was greatly helped by his wife the singer, Audrey Mildmay (1900-53). The first festival in the opera house, then seating 300 (now 800), was of a fortnight and consisted of *La Nozze di Figaro* and *Costa San Luca*. In 1954 the Glyndebourne Arts Trust was formed to secure the future of the company. The review below is by Henry Cape Colles, Music Critic of The Times 1911-1963.

## GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL

### "LE NOZZE DI FIGARO"

Soprano	ANNE MURPHY
Contralto	ALICE RAYMOND
Chorus	LUIS HALLIDAY
Marcellina	CONSTANCE WELLS
Figaro	WILLIAM RAYMOND
Figaro	WILLIAM RAYMOND
Count	RAY HENDERSON
Countess	NORMAN ALLEN
Baritone	JOHN NAST
Antonio	FRANCIS DUNLOP
Curcio	MORGAN JONES

Conductor: PETER BOUCH.

The Glyndebourne Festival of Opera was enabled by the weather to display its attractions to the full in the first performance of Mozart's *Figaro*, with which the theatre opened its doors yesterday. Not only were the visitors given the rare pleasure of a performance exquisite in every detail, but in the leisurely intervals they could enjoy the beauty of the gardens in mellow evening sunlight, the lilacs and laburnums at the height of their glory, the iris and even the tulips obligingly arranging to remain in full dress for the opening of the festival, even though they can hardly last out the fortnight. The audience, unlike the actors on the stage and the flowers in the garden, were a little uncomfortable about dress. Those who had yielded to the official request for evening dress arrived the better spirits who had resisted. It would be to the comfort of all if it were recognized that evening dress is inappropriate to the circumstances.

Apart from this trifle there was nothing to mar the pleasure of the rare entertainment which the enterprises of Mr John Christie and the combined artistry of Herr Fritz Busch and Herr Carl Ernst offer. These three names must be mentioned first and together, for it is by their united efforts that the festival attains its special character, and last night's performance of *Figaro* was conspicuous for the sense of unity between sight and sound. . . . The whole was played in the spirit of wit and wit and scholarship, in which the two great species of festive merriment, the drama and the opera, come inevitably at the right moment, and the ensemble movements, particularly the two great finales (Acts II and IV), had their proper effect of driving forward the drama to its conclusion, never hasty cinema. The opera was given virtually as Mozart wrote it, including even those arias of the fourth act for Basilio and Figaro which are often omitted. It was not a bit too long.

The singers were all carefully chosen for their parts. They represented different levels of experience, but all had worked together to make of this *Figaro* a new experience, and the fact that Mr Neil Hall, who has been studying the part of Basilio since it set the example in this respect. At the beginning Herr Willi Domgraf-Fassbender seemed to have a little difficulty in moderating his voice to the role of Basilio. It has been truly said that every voice in the Glyndebourne Theatre, and a fortissimo consequently should be reserved till it is really needed. Herr Fassbender's is a highly vigorous and emotional voice, and his splendid voice gave us some of the finest music of the evening. Mr Roy Henderson displayed an unexpected dramatic power as the Count. He managed to keep his dignity through all his imposed singing as the Count and, even if the range of "Deh Vieni" is a little wide for his voice, especially at the end of a strenuous evening, Mrs. Rawnsley gave a beautiful and unforgotten aria as the Countess and Mrs. Lise Helletaguer showed us a Cherubino breathless with excitement, which does not mean that her own breath control was anything but perfect. Indeed, vocally her performance was the most distinguished of the three. Mr. Hamish Wilson's beautiful comic designs culminated in a garden scene with a double staircase which provided just the right setting for the intricate manoeuvres of the last act. Its starkly rivalled the reality to which the audience emerged when the opera was over. It was indeed an evening in which the beauties of reality and of imagination seemed fairly matched.

Of human bondage  
From Mrs Pat Cooke  
Sir, As a student working on Christmas postal deliveries 32 years ago I had to return all elastic bands used around letters to a strict ex-soldier postman.

Today I pick up dozens of elastic bands dropped by regular postmen on the pavement, and when I use them for fastening laundry bags, freezer food containers, film negative orders I still hear the voice of that stern postman, if I had lost just one elastic band: "Are you trying to ruin this country with your profligacy?"

Yours faithfully,  
PAT COOKE,  
35 Sandway,  
Kingsford,  
Cheshire,  
May 21.







May 29, 1985

(SPECIAL REPORT)

AVIATION/1

# Optimism in the air as Paris shows the way

The world's plane makers gathered at the 36th Paris Air Show this weekend (May 31/June 9) in a mood of optimism even more marked than when they last met at Farnborough last September.

All the signs are now pointing to a sustained resurgence of air travel at least up to the end of the century. The growing clamour for deregulation should lead to more planes in the skies and in addition most airlines will be replacing their older and less efficient fleets.

With political tensions and conflicts ever present around the world and East-West relations remaining strained, the normally buoyant military aviation sector is poised for a new wave of buying, notably in the fighter and guided weapon fields. And exploitation of space, for both military and commercial ends, should provide much increased earnings for the satellite builders and the high-tech electronics companies.

Amid the tightest security operation mounted at an air show, 33 countries will be represented at Paris with 1,000 exhibitors and 350 company chalets. Display space was exhausted several months ago and there has been a waiting list to take over from drop-outs.

A sure sign of the healthier climate in the aerospace industry is the return to the international air show circuit of some of the big US companies who pulled out a couple of years ago because of the huge expense of exhibiting.

Most of the 200 aircraft on display will have been at Farnborough but once again the Russian presence should provide some new talking points. Among the newcomers is expected to be the Antonov AN-12, a huge cargo aircraft which the Russians predictably claim is the largest in the world, and the AN-124, an engine believed to be similar to the

Rolls-Royce RB-211 and which will give western observers an insight to the latest state of Russian technology.

The ever-decreasing size and increasing power of the microchip and computers is opening up new vistas of almost limitless possibilities for not only the building of aircraft but for controlling and operating them in truly revolutionary ways.

Fly-by-wire technology, automatic landing systems and the introduction of the mini-stick to replace the familiar joystick, are examples of the ways advanced avionics are changing drastically the flight deck of airliners and fighter cockpits.

## Dials giving way to computer screens

The numerous clusters of dials and instruments are fast disappearing in favour of easy-to-read computer screens.

Greater application of composite materials such as aluminium-lithium, carbon fibre, titanium alloys and plastics also promises a revolution in the weight of aircraft and therefore their fuel consumption and efficiency.

On the military front, the new technologies are giving designers exciting possibilities for aircraft and operation systems well into the next century. In the US "stealth" technology for reducing the detectability of aircraft is being developed rapidly for the top-secret Advanced Tactical Fighter and Advanced Technology Bomber.

Meanwhile in Europe the arguments continue to rage over the proposed European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) for Nato, which is to be equipped with a new engine, to replace the existing Jaguars, Panthers and Lockheed F-104s.

In total, the world's plane

makers are looking forward to consistent, steady growth in all military, civil and space sectors up to the end of the century and beyond. By adding the cost of possible new airports, production plants and research and development, the global value of the business could be more than £2,500 billion by the year 2000.

Of most significance is that the world airline industry last year returned to profitability after six years and 1985 profits are forecast to be about \$1.5 bn. According to the International Air Transport Association, the airlines will have to spend between \$150 billion and \$200 bn in the next 10 years to replace equipment and cope with traffic growth.

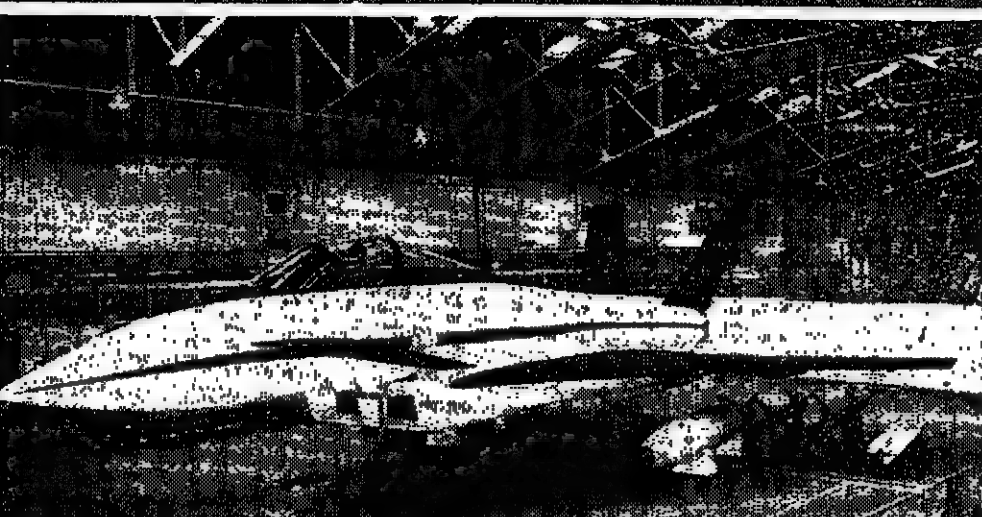
In Britain, there is an air of optimism and expectancy after the Government's decision to fully denationalize the increasingly successful British Aerospace and the long-awaited privatization of British Airways.

Forecasts from the big three civil aircraft manufacturers—Boeing, Airbus and McDonnell Douglas—tend to confirm the overview that prospects are at their brightest for many years. Airbus sees the world airliner fleet doubling by 2004 with passenger traffic having tripled. About 9,100 new airlines will be bought in the 20 years, it says, at a total value of \$470bn at 1984 prices.

Boeing's estimate is that the commercial aircraft market will be worth \$160bn in the 10 years to 1995 with 4,005 aircraft delivered.

So while the 400,000 expected visitors to Paris will see few brand new aeroplanes they should be able to witness a world industry that is reasserting itself as the leader in the use of new technologies and in a commercial mood transformed from the gloom of a few years ago.

Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent



Present and future: The Panavia Tornado F2 on Atlantic patrol and (above) a mock-up of the Agile Combat Aircraft which is a joint European project for service in the 1990s

# Record exports earn millions

The British aerospace manufacturing industry goes to the Le Bourget salon having recently announced that it achieved record exports during 1984 of £3.56 billion, or 3½ per cent of the manufactured goods which Britain sent abroad. The industry, consisting of 200 companies employing 200,000 workers, produces more than two per cent of gross national product (GNP) and has increased its share of the western world's aerospace trade from 10 per cent in the 1960s to 17 per cent today.

Aircraft and aircraft parts make up the largest proportion of the export total, followed by engines, spares and equipment—guided weapons, tyres, radars, instruments, flight simulators, parachutes and miscellaneous items. The industry's capability, in fact, embraces the entire spectrum of aerospace activities, from basic research through design and development, to the production of specialised hardware such as space vehicles, electronics and materials. The industry claims that, in the West, only the United States has a similarly wide range.

Ironically, while the US is Britain's biggest competitor for aerospace markets, it is also the largest buyer of UK aerospace goods and this has remained the case over at least the past 10 years. West Germany has been the second best market, with France, India and Italy exchanging third place year by year.

Several major export deals have been struck by British companies since the world industry last gathered at the Farnborough show in September, 1984. British Aerospace, the remaining stake in which has just been sold to the private sector by the Government, signed a memorandum of understanding with the People's Republic of China for the sale of 10 146 86-seater airliners, worth £120 million with deliveries beginning in June next year.

Bae has also been awarded a contract, worth a similar amount, by the International Maritime Satellite Organisation for three satellites. The British company will have 34 per cent of the work, with the remainder going to companies in the US, France, West Germany, Hol-

land and Italy, and there are options for up to six more satellites, bringing the potential value up to £325 million.

Short Brothers won the contract to supply the RAF's jet-prop trainer and will make the Brazilian Tucano design at its factories in Belfast, while Westland Aerospace gained an order worth £14.5 million from Boeing Vertol for the manufacture of 192 sets of fuel pods in composite material for CH-47 Chinook helicopters.

Rolls-Royce signed an agreement with the European engine companies Turbomeca of France and MTU of West Germany, to promote the sale throughout the world of engines being developed in the 850hp to 2,100hp range and has been awarded contracts in partnership with companies in the US and West Germany for feasibility studies on a new long-range, stand-off missile with a conventional warhead.

## Huge investments now necessary

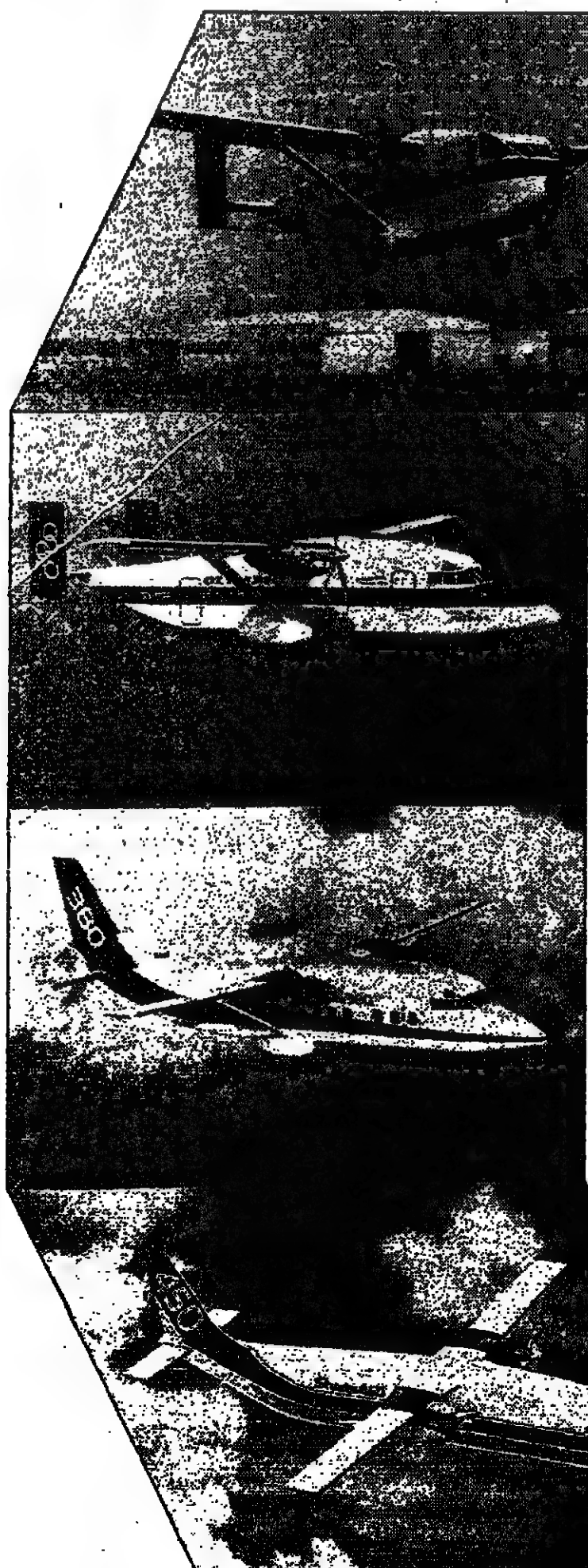
But although the overall performance of the UK Aerospace industry is encouraging, there are a number of factors which prevent it from doing even better and these were listed in evidence given recently by the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC) to the House of Lords Select Committee on Overseas Trade.

SBAC gave them as: the huge initial investments now necessary for major programmes; the fact that British companies find they are not always competing on equal terms with their foreign counterparts when they try to sell defence equipment abroad; the financing of big orders and insurance cover through Export Credit Guarantee Department; offset demands by customers; skill shortages and peaks and troughs in production.

The leaders of the British industry feel that government should do more to support the industry financially, on the grounds that commercial banks are rarely prepared to lend aerospace companies the large sums which they require over long periods.

They give the example of the

Continued on page 18, col. 5



Short Brothers—leaders in the aviation industry since the turn of the century—are today engaged in wide-ranging design, production and research programmes covering new-generation aerospace products which will provide pace-setters in their fields through the present decade and beyond.

Backed by the superb modern resources of their 460-acre headquarters complex at Belfast—and with traditions of excellence which have been acknowledged by the world's leading aerospace corporations—Short's on-going work programme includes:—

# More value for money.

- Building the world's largest light aircraft—the Skyvan STOL transport, selected by 47 operators.
- Producing the world's first 30-seat wide-body regional airliner—the Shorts 330, now adopted by 45 operators.
- Producing the advanced, second-generation 36-seat 360, best-selling aircraft in its class and already flying with 22 regional carriers worldwide.
- Evaluating the high-efficiency Shorts 450 44/47 seat wide-body airliner to meet the demands of regional carriers through the 1990s.
- Providing high-technology jet engine nacelle components for the Boeing 747 and 757, the A320 Airbus and the BAe 146.

- Manufacturing a range of major, precision components for the Boeing 737, 747 and 757; for the Fokker F28 and the new Fokker 100.
- Manufacturing and developing the United Kingdom's most successful range of close-range guided missiles, including the combat-proven Blowpipe and Seacat and the advanced Javelin system.
- Manufacturing the unique, multi-role C-23A Sherpa freighter, now operational with the United States Air Force.
- Producing the Shorts Tucano turboprop trainer which has been selected by the Royal Air Force to meet pilot training requirements well into the next century.
- Co-operating with Sikorsky in jointly offering the outstanding S-70A Black Hawk to meet the RAF's medium-lift helicopter requirement.

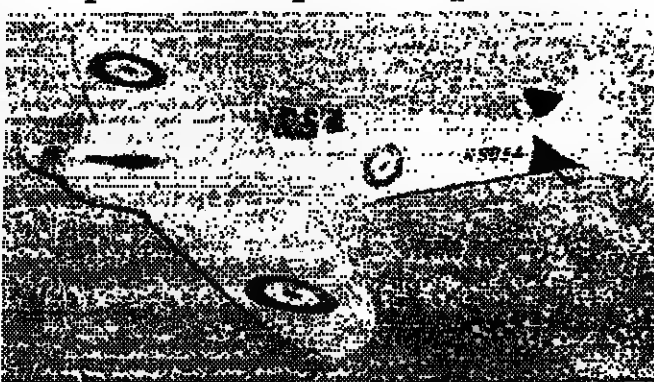
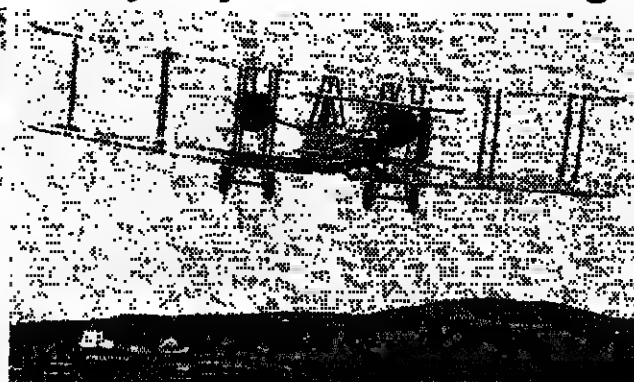
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Looking back nearly 60 years when the Wrights' biplane held pride of place



The pioneers of modern flight, Wilbur and Orville Wright (left) first flew in 1903; Alcock and Brown were the first to beat the Atlantic in their Vickers Vimy bomber in 1919 (centre); the beautiful lines of the Spitfire prototype heralded a new age of performance machines in 1936

## The first string and wire show

The Le Bourget salon is almost as old as manned and powered aviation itself for it was in 1908, only five years after the Wright brothers made their first flight, that the first forerunner of today's show was held. The venue on that occasion was an exhibition hall in the centre of Paris, and a Wright biplane was among the small collection of rudimentary machines on display.

This first salon was, in fact, a small corner of the Paris motor show, but the next year what was called an air locomotion show took place, at which balloons vied for attention with fixed-wing biplanes and monoplanes. Engines specially designed for aircraft, rather than the motorcycle engines that had sufficed in the very early days, were also on view.

Further salons followed up to the year of the outbreak of the First World War, during which the pace of aviation progress accelerated wildly. By the time the armistice was signed, the string-and-wire contraptions of 1914 had been developed into fighters and bombers made at least partly of metal, with high performance and long range.

Military aviation languished in the 1920s, and it was not until the middle 1930s that the next major technical jump, the powerful monoplane fighter, appeared under the impetus of the approaching war. Meanwhile, a young Royal Air Force officer, Frank Whittle, had been quietly working away at an invention which was to revolutionise aviation, both military and civil, to an extent that none of those early pioneers assembled in Paris could have even dreamed.

The first British-made jet engine powered the Gloster E28/39 off the

ground in May, 1941, and its secrets were then freely passed across the Atlantic to the US, where General Electric made a version which ran for the first time in April, 1942. The first British jet-powered fighter, the Gloster Meteor, saw action shortly before the end of the war, and since then, Sir Frank's invention has just kept on growing in size, has changed the course of warfare and has opened the world to around 700 million passengers each year.

The thrust of that first engine was around 1,000 lb. Today, the latest jumbo jets are powered by four engines, each producing almost 60,000 lb.

Like military aviation, civil made little real progress during the 1920s. The first airlines came into being in 1919, using converted bombers, and it remained the lot of most of the passengers during the decade that followed to travel either in the open, or cooped up in tiny cupboards of cabins.

There were, of course, the trailblazers, Alcock and Brown across the Atlantic, Lindbergh solo across the same ocean, Coghlan with in-flight refuelling. Routes were laboriously picked out down through Africa, across the Middle East to India and eventually all the way to Australia.

Once again, it required the impetus of a world war to bring real aviation advances. The technology that had been poured into the long-range bomber during the war was quickly converted for airliners at the end, the mysteries of the sound barrier were soon solved and supersonic military - and civil - aviation became an everyday affair.

The story of how Britain became the

first country to put Whittle's invention into an airliner, how the Comets crashed, and how the Americans took a lead in civil aviation, which they have never lost while the British worked out what had gone wrong, is well known. There were other, more successful, British firsts, however, notably the invention of vertical take-off and landing, seen today in the Harrier fighter which played such a vital role in the Falklands campaign of the summer of 1982.

Over the years, the Le Bourget salon has been a catalogue of this progress, as aerospace manufacturers from all over the world have gone there to demonstrate their latest wares. In the late

### The French Mysteres break the barrier

1930s, for instance, the British and German fighter aircraft which, only months later, would be pitted against each other in the skies over France and England, could be viewed standing side by side at the Paris show.

In 1946, the first French jet-propelled aircraft, the SO 6000 Triton, made its appearance. By 1951, the salon had outgrown the Grand Palais in the centre of Paris, and had been moved to Orly so that it could feature flying displays. It was in that year that French Mystere fighters first broke what was then considered to be a significant barrier - 1,000 km an hour.

The design for the present show ground at Le Bourget, with its purpose-built exhibition halls, appeared two years later.

The Caravelle twin-jet airliner, still

in service with a few airlines today, first appeared at the salon in 1955, the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner, and the swing-wing Mirage G fighter in 1969. The Airbus A300, symbol of Europe's burgeoning aerospace industry and multi-national collaboration, signalled the end of US dominance of world civil markets with its appearance in 1973. That same year, the Soviet Tupolev Tu-144 supersonic airliner crashed during the flying display on the final Sunday, so dashing aspirations in the direction of civil faster-than-sound flight.

Europe's serious entry into the space race was marked at the 1979 salon with the showing there of the Ariane rocket. Two years ago, the Americans reminded the world what they were doing in this sector by bringing their Shuttle vehicle mounted on its Boeing 747 carrier aircraft.

What will be the stars of future Paris salons? First term there will be more commuter aircraft types, airliners and military machines with increasingly sophisticated computers and electronics, a wider range of microlights and home-builds to satisfy the expanding weekend leisure market.

Eventually there will be perhaps a second-generation supersonic airliner by the year 2000 - and research into a 300-seater has recently been revived in the US - subsonic airliners powered by prop-jets, a supersonic vertical take-off and landing fighter. Looking ahead further, it would be a brave person to forecast that a sub-orbital spacecraft, able to deliver passengers to Australia from Britain in a fraction of today's time, will not feature at Paris early in the next century.

## Watch the giants battle it out for the biggest prizes

The world's major aero-engine makers in recent years have restructured and refined their operations to do battle with each other over a civil and military market that could be worth over £200 billion in the next 15 years.

Huge costs are involved in developing new engines and enhancing old ones (Britain's state-owned Rolls-Royce spends about £250m a year on research and development) and not surprisingly there have been numerous collaboration deals. "It is sometimes a bit difficult to remember who is in bed with whom," says Richard Turner, marketing director for the Rolls-Royce civil engine business.

The industry is led by the big three - General Electric and Pratt and Whitney of the United States and, some distance behind, Rolls-Royce. They have all arranged co-operation deals with each other or with smaller engine makers, but the collaboration is on a model-by-model basis and the result is a bizarre and bewildering set of trans-industry tie-ups.

Rolls, for example, has a deal with GE in the production of big, high-thrust engines in

materials, new designs, to squeeze the best possible performance out of every drop of valuable aviation fuel. While the world oil price has stabilised and the attraction of the new and expensive but less thirsty aircraft has diminished, there is still demand for more fuel-efficient and quieter jets.

Rolls-Royce forecasts that the world market for commercial jet engines up to 1999 will be worth \$57 billion (at 1984 prices). This follows a predicted market to the end of the century for about 5,000 aircraft, of which about one-fifth have been ordered to date.

Pratt's estimate for commercial turbine engine sales in the 10 years up to 1994 is \$71 billion, most in the early 1990s. It reckons that by then annual aircraft and engine sales could be worth \$20 billion.

On the collaboration front, one of the most significant developments has been IAE in

burn by 50 per cent over short-range aircraft now in service.

The market for 120-180-seat aircraft is projected at 3,000 between 1988 and 2004, involving more than 7,000 engines. Two-thirds of the market, says IAE, will come from the retirement of first-generation DC-9s, Boeing 727s and 737s and other older aircraft.

Another significant development has been the refinement of the Rolls RB-211 power plants installed on Boeing 747 Jumbo jets. The most powerful of the range, the 524D4, has been further improved to give a 2.6 per cent better fuel burn which, says Rolls, saves over £300,000 per aircraft a year.

Rolls is also working hard on its new Tay 13,500lb-thrust turbofan, which has been chosen for the US Gulfstream IV and the Dutch Fokker F-100, the small airliners that, according to Rolls, are going to be much in demand in the future.



The 535E4, Rolls-Royce's most advanced civil engine

which Rolls-Royce, Pratt and Whitney, West Germany's Motoren und Turbinen Union, Italy's Fiat Aviazione and the Japanese Aero-Engines Corporation are developing the V2500 engine, with a thrust of 23,000-25,000lb.

The engine development, into which the British Government poured £60m of launch aid for Rolls-Royce, is designed to power the new generation of 130-seat aircraft and has been chosen by the European Airbus Industrie consortium for the A320 Airbus alongside the CFM-56, an engine developed by GE in collaboration with Snecma of France.

The V2500 has been ordered by Pan American, Inex Adriatic Airways of Yugoslavia and Cyprus Airways to power their A320s. Engines on order number 62 and there are options on 92, worth \$600m. The V2500 will, it is claimed, improve fuel

in the longer term, all the main engine makers are looking at the possibilities offered by propfan technology, but a widespread return to propellers seems unlikely, if only because of the noise problem.

On the military field, particularly in Europe, much attention is being focussed on engines for the next generation of fighters. The European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) project is still the subject of much argument, but Rolls is certain that collaboration to produce a new engine for the aircraft would at last produce a unit capable of competing with the American giants.

A new engine is mandatory for the EFA but Rolls says that even if the project fails, a new engine would be needed for a new UK fighter and for a mid-life update of the Tornado.

ET



Sir Frank Whittle (left), pioneer of jet propulsion; the DH Comet starts first jet air service in 1952 (centre); while Concorde carries the new BA livery



## Record exports pull in millions

Continued from page 17, col. 8

Airbus Industrie A320 programme, in which BAE is a 26 per cent partner, producing the wings, while a number of smaller British companies are making equipment. The Government provided BAE with launch aid for this project as a repayable loan but this amounted to less than 40 per cent of the company's share in the total project launch costs. The French government provided 95 per cent of Aérospatiale's share and the West German government 90 per cent of MBB's share.

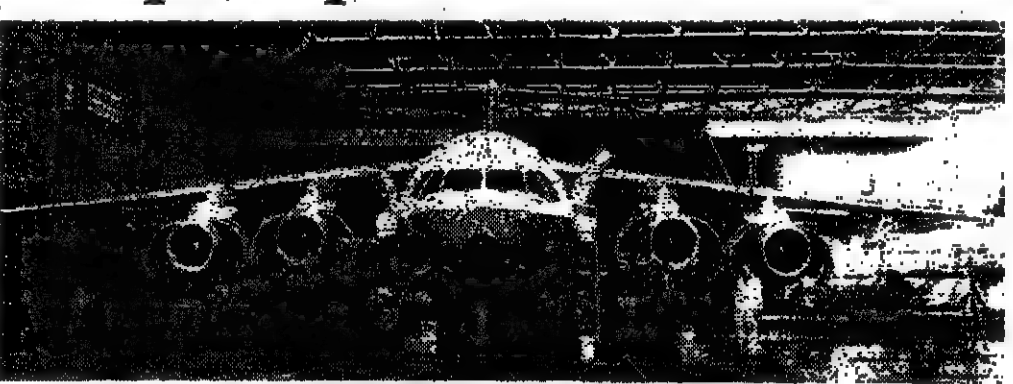
BAE had to raise a considerable proportion of its share from within its own resources and as loans from the commercial banks at high interest rates. The company contends that these extra costs erode its competitiveness and reduce the capital available for investment in future programmes.

British companies find that they are not always competing on equal terms with their foreign counterparts when trying to sell defence equipment abroad, especially to countries in the Third World. The US favours many such countries with its military assistance programmes, which makes it possible for its aerospace companies to sell their aircraft at prices significantly less than would be possible in the normal commercial marketplace.

And when selling to such countries, US companies are not required to include any research and development levy in the price, so giving them a double advantage which, the British companies claim, makes it virtually impossible for them to compete.

The SBAC complained in its evidence to the Select Committee that foreign government-backed agencies, established to finance exports and to provide insurance cover - Export/Import Bank in the US, COFACE in France, HERMES in West Germany - all gave their industries better service than ECGD gives in Britain.

"ECGD appears unable to respond quickly, nor does it provide our companies with financing and insurance packages of like magnitude. It is required to operate at no net loss to public funds. However, the national interest will often be best served by taking the strategic, long-term view and will sometimes entail accepting not only risk but even considerable financial loss over the short term. ECGD's inability to back our companies against the competition is costing this country a great deal in lost exports", SBAC said.



Under construction: The B146 at British Aerospace in Hatfield, Hertfordshire

Aerospace industry leaders in Britain are also increasingly concerned at the manner in which offset arrangements are impeding upon deals which their salesmen attempt to make abroad. Offset includes co-production, licensed production, sub-contractor production, overseas investment, technology transfer and counter-trade. Not only Third World countries but others such as Australia and Canada now demand, as a condition of purchase, high levels of offset - sometimes exceeding the value of the selling price.

A further serious worry for the industry is the shortage of skills in aircraft factories. The director of the SBAC, Sir John Curtis, told the Lords that the industry was between 1,000 and 1,500 people short in mechanical, electrical and non-technological skills. Ferranti alone was 167 electrical or electronic engineers short and having spent £120,000 on advertising, recruited only 48. There was a 30 per cent movement of software experts out of the industry to software houses which paid much higher wages.

Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of BAE, told the Select Committee that BAE did not attract the best people because the merchant banks paid starting salaries £1,500 higher. The manufacturing industries were manpower intensive. In Esso there was a turnover of £3.5 billion and 8,000 people and he, as chairman, was known to most of them. BAE had a turnover of £1.6 billion and 81,000, "and the ability for me to get to know them is very limited."

Britain's aerospace industry would also like to see the peaks and troughs which affect its production smoothed out. SBAC has made the point that the industry's major customer is the Ministry of Defence and that its importance to the industry in stimulating research and development, and in

providing a large proportion of the work in progress, could not be over-emphasised. MDD contracts were essential in sustaining the aerospace sector of Britain's industrial base.

"However", SBAC said, "the industry requires a fairly even workload. If through lack of orders, even for a relatively short period, it became necessary to run down its skilled manpower, such people would



Nose cone of the BA146 at Hatfield

be difficult to replace. It is particularly important that we keep the vital design teams in being. The Tornado programme has been of crucial importance in sustaining all three sectors of aerospace: airframes, aero-engines, and equipment. With Tornado production in its final phases, it is imperative that follow-on work of like magnitude is acquired in the very near future.

Future activity in the industry is based on a wide range of programmes, both independently and in partnership with countries ranging from Brazil to Sweden, from Europe to the US. In the civil sector, projects include the Edgley Optica light observation aircraft, the Short Brothers Skyvan, 350 and 360 family of small airliners, the Airship Industries' Skyships, the Westland 30 helicopter, and the BAE 125 executive jet, the Jetstream 31 commuter airliner, the 748 turbo-prop airliner and its successor, the advanced

turbo-prop (ATP), the 146 four-jet airliner in four different versions and the European Airbus family of airliners.

BAE now has 10 of its factories involved on Airbus work and has moved its management centre to its factory at Filton, Bristol, where the wing of the A320 is to be assembled, complete with equipment manufactured by foreign companies before being shipped to the final-assembly line at Toulouse, south-west France. The first set of Airbus wings is to be delivered in May, 1986, for a first flight in February, 1987 and deliveries to the airlines beginning in spring, 1988.

On the military side, the most important future project will be a fighter for the RAF and possibly also for the European air forces if agreement can be reached on shape and size, funding and manufacture with potential partners in France, West Germany, Italy and Spain. In the meantime, BAE is pressing ahead with its own fighter prototype, due to fly in May next year.

More than 400 Tornados out of 800 plus on order have been delivered to the air forces in Britain, West Germany and Italy, and the first air-defence versions have gone to the RAF.

The industry is also well placed in the space and communications business and BAE is the prime contractor for the Giotto scientific spacecraft which, after being launched in July this year, will pass within 500km of Halley's Comet when it comes near the Earth during 1986. BAE is also planning to lead a team of European companies on a 10-year project to develop an unmanned space platform and is studying, in conjunction with Rolls-Royce, the HOTOL (horizontal take-off and land) satellite launcher, a new concept for the launching of payloads of up to seven tons into low-earth orbit.

Arthur Reed

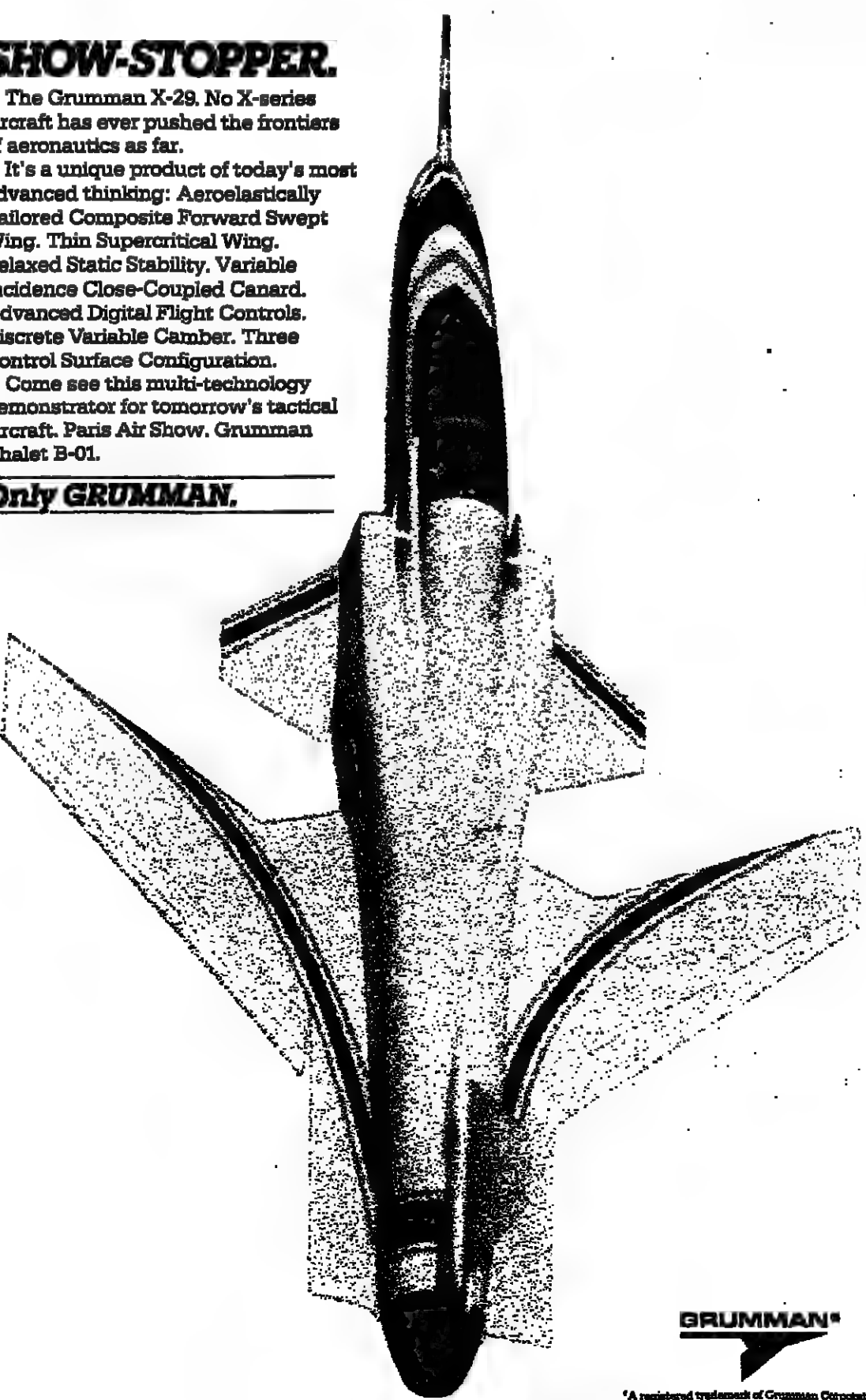
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Its not-so-new rivals aren't.

The all new A320 gives you a wider body cross section for increased passenger comfort and seating versatility.  
Its not-so-new rivals don't.

The all new A320 can carry underfloor containers which are compatible with all wide-body aircraft.  
Its not-so-new single-aisle rivals can't.

The all new A320 offers a choice of two of the latest, most fuel efficient, high bypass ratio turbofan engines.  
Its not-so-new rivals can't or don't.

The all new A320 uses the latest development in Full Authority Digital Engine Control technology (FADEC) for maximum economy and minimum maintenance.  
Its not-so-new rivals don't.

The all new A320 uses composite materials in primary as well as secondary structures for greater weight-saving.  
Its not-so-new rivals don't.

The all new A320 uses the latest technology to create the most advanced flight deck.  
Its not-so-new rivals don't.

The all new A320 utilises a central maintenance data system for easier, quicker, lower-cost maintenance.  
Its not-so-new rivals don't.

The all new A320 uses integrated avionics for greater reliability, accuracy and efficiency.  
Its not-so-new rivals don't.

The all new A320 has fly-by-wire controls for instant response and greater reliability.  
Its not-so-new rivals don't.

The all new A320 offers higher utilisation through faster turnaround times.  
Its not-so-new rivals can't.

# THAT ITS NOT SO NEW RIVALS CAN'T.



# Soaring price of planes worries buyers

Civil aircraft manufacturers will be assembling at Le Bourget in a mood of increasing optimism. The five big makers of airliners in the western world, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, British Aerospace, Airbus Industrie and Fokker, expect to sell between them more than 400 aircraft this year, compared with 334 in 1984, and the director-general of the International Air Transport Association, Mr Gunter Esser, recently forecast a 1985 profit for the airlines of \$500 million.

Most of the anticipated sales will be for updated versions of airliners which have been on the civil aviation scene for some time, in one or two cases for 20 years or more. With the immense contemporary cost of developing new projects, only Airbus is embarked on a new project - the 150-seater A320, due to enter service in 1987.

Boeing continues to modernize its existing family of aircraft, including the development of a more powerful 747 jumbo; Douglas is having extraordinary sales success with the MD-80 airliner based on its original DC-9 design; BAe is "stretching" its four-jet 146 to accommodate 130 passengers and Fokker is reviving two long-serving types, the F-27 and F-28, and designating them the Fokker 50 and 100.

Only in the commuter sector, where aircraft carry fewer than 100 passengers on short hops between towns and cities, is there great activity on new

ventures. These include the BAe turbo-prop ATP and various aircraft being produced as a result of collaboration between countries - Spain and Indonesia, France and Italy, Sweden and the United States. So many new-generation commuters are coming on to the market, in fact, that aerospace industry leaders are worried that not all of the manufacturers will be able to survive.

There is a growing market for such aircraft, however, as deregulation (under which any airline can fly where it likes, at whatever fares it wants to promote) flourishes in the United States and begins to have an impact in Britain and Europe. Major airlines are finding that to compete with newly-formed, non-unionised airlines they have to buy, or take a share in, commuter aircraft like the BAe Jetstream 31 to feed passengers into their main-line services.

The days from shortly after the Second World War, when airlines were looked upon as an instrument of State and were accordingly overmanned, subsidised, and generally feather-bedded, are now ending as the "children of deregulation" erode their traditional markets. Productivity leading to privatization is now the theme and British Airways has slimmed its labour force over the past five years from 58,000 to 37,500.

As airlines have become increasingly reliable, cockpit crews have been cut from the



Wings to the future: The 150-seater A320 due to enter service in 1987

five which most airlines carried immediately post-war, to three and now to two. Engine manufacturers have produced jets reliable and fuel-efficient enough to power 250-seat airliners across oceans - and have produced a great safety debate in doing so.

## Short-term leases are now common

At the same time, they have quietened those same power-plants in response to a public which, 20 years ago, before the environmental movement was born, used to revel in loud aircraft noises emanating from the Farnborough and Paris shows. Tough anti-noise regulations which came into force in the United States from January this year and are to be followed in Britain and Europe from January, 1986, have sent the airlines running to the manufac-

turers for quiet airliners, or for modifications to "hush" their existing fleets. The British Airways fleet of Trident 3 airliners, outlasted by the approaching regulations, are being sold to China.

But while the airlines are in a bullish buying mood, due to the new rules and to unusually-large increases in both passenger and cargo traffic as the world moves out of business recession, there is still a great doubt as to whether the industry can really afford the aircraft it wants. The \$500 million profit forecast by the director-general of International Air Transport Association for this year will go nowhere towards the total cost of investment, with a new 747 now costing \$100 million.

Whereas in the past airlines used to own their fleets and reckoned to keep them for 15 years, short-term leases are now common, with escape clauses

enabling aircraft to be handed back if business slumps. There is also a very lively business in second-hand airliners. Selling new craft to the established airlines of the West is becoming harder every month and it is no surprise that the aerospace industry has turned to the Republic of China as its most-promising future market.

China has said she wishes to modernise her old-fashioned airline and recently embarked on a buying spree, signing for various types from Airbus, BAe, Short Brothers and McDonnell Douglas.

But for most of these manufacturers there is an offsetting penalty to pay. McDonnell Douglas, for instance, will finish only the first of 26 MD-80s it has signed to China, delivering the remaining 25 to Shanghai for completion there in China's own factories. China plainly wishes to cut her own aerospace teeth with the help of the West.

## Will 'star wars' hit basic weapons?



Grumman X-29 could lead to the next generation

The great debate behind the scenes at Le Bourget among the suppliers of military equipment will be whether purchases of conventional arms, from trainer to front-line aircraft, from aircraft guns to missiles, will suffer as a result of the concentration by the super-powers of spending on strategic systems such as "star wars", MX, and Trident.

Such systems are costed in multi-billions of dollars, and must have an impact on the scale of acquisition of tactical weaponry, particularly when defence spending as a whole is under increasing pressure from those who want more money to be devoted to solving unemployment, the social services, health, and education.

It is difficult to scale down the size of the Trident programme, which is to equip the Royal Navy's nuclear submarines with a new generation of long-range ballistic missiles.

Large-scale conventional programmes do continue to move, at present, however, the classic among them being that developing the B1-B strategic bomber in the US.

A hundred of these powerful swing-wing aircraft are on order. The first production models are due this year, the first squadrons will be on alert with them by the autumn of 1986. Rockwell is the main manufacturer, but the programme runs like a thread right through the US aerospace industry, producing work for hundreds of companies and thousands of people.

In Europe, the largest-scale military aerospace project ever, that which produced the Tornado swing-wing bomber, is entering its final phase, and the British, West German, and Italian companies - again there are many hundreds of them - are worried about what work will follow into their factories.

The obvious solution is the proposed European fighter plane, needed to replace the ageing Phantoms and Jaguars in European air forces, but agreement on its shape, weight, and performance is hard to attain among the five potential partner-nations, and on adjoining stand at Le Bourget, British Aerospace and France's Dassault will again be promoting their own ideas.

An option that nobody in Europe will discuss at present is an "off-the-shelf" purchase of a fighter aircraft type from the US (as has happened before, with the Phantom and the F-104). US manufacturers have the potent F-16 and F-18 on

offer, and Grumman is now flying its X-29 experimental aircraft which could lead to the next generation, but leaders of European aerospace remain adamant that buying these would weaken their industry at a moment when, on the civil side at least, it is beginning to become a true competitor with aerospace in the US.

These aerospace leaders do not see production under licence of US aircraft in Europe as even a partial answer to the dilemma.

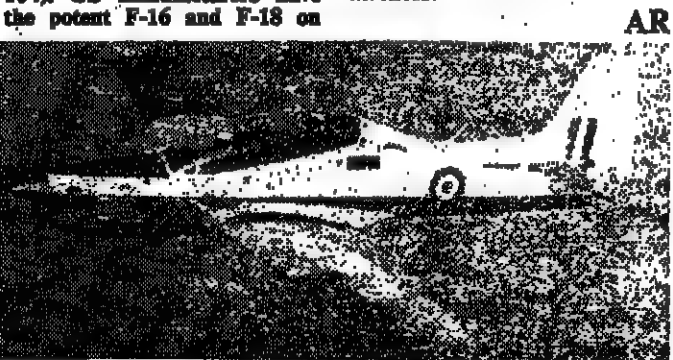
In the sector that includes smaller aircraft, where less money, and perhaps less national prestige lies at stake, there continues to be a far higher level of agreement on joint projects. The European nations are proceeding fairly smoothly down the road towards a joint anti-tank helicopter, while the British company Westland, and the Italian company Agusta have begun to cut metal on their 60-50 partnership EH.101, due to go into service by the end of the decade.

## New versions of Harrier and Hawk

Westland, however, has a gap in production before it gears up for large-scale 101 production, and the short-term future of the company remains in doubt at the time of writing.

British Aerospace and McDonnell Douglas are collaborating successfully on the development and production of new versions of both the Harrier vertical take-off fighter, and the Hawk jet trainer, while Short Brothers recently won a close-fought contest with three other manufacturers for the right to make the Royal Air Force's next prop-jet trainer. This will be based on the design of the Brazilian Embraer Tucano, which Shorts will produce at its factories in Belfast.

As in the civil sector, the increasing cost of new defence equipment is leading to more modernisation of existing aircraft at points in their lives where, in earlier and less-expensive times, they would have been scrapped in favour of new. Thus there will be a lot of concentration at Le Bourget upon the displays of companies offering what are known as "mid-life updates" for military aircraft, using the latest missiles and missile-guidance systems, radars, aviation electronics, and electronic counter-measures designed to confuse enemy defences.



Shorts Tucano prop-jet selected for the RAF

## Safer and cheaper with a new computer 'heart'

One of the major marketing battles behind the scenes at the Le Bourget show will be that between companies in Britain, the rest of Europe and the United States to sell their aviation electronics (avionics) products to the airlines and the operators of military aircraft.

New "hearts" - on-board computers and their associated systems - are making such machines both safer and cheaper to operate and maintain. There is also a growing trend towards replacing electro-mechanical systems in old airframes with modern avionics, so postponing the day when large capital sums have to be spent on aircraft straight from the factory.

Avionics have now become so advanced that they can fly an airliner from take-off to touchdown, navigating it accurately along the way, and can show pilots, who are rapidly becoming systems managers, what the aircraft is doing at any particular moment through information displayed on full-colour television screens.

In a military aircraft, avionics will take it unerringly to the target or interception point while displaying essential information on the windscreen, so allowing the pilot to look out, and know what his machine is doing simultaneously. In both the civil and military sectors, the avionics can manage the fuel flow so as little as possible is burned, and at the end of a flight will report through built-in test equipment any systems that might have gone wrong.

Even though these advances are breathtaking, there are many more to come, and the ones to these will be seen on the exhibition stands at the salon.

Fly-by-wire - where the traditional wires, rods and pulleys connecting the control column with the moving surfaces of wings and tail, are replaced by electronic commands - is already routine in some fighter aircraft (and partly in Concorde) and will soon be superseded by fly-by-light, or laser.

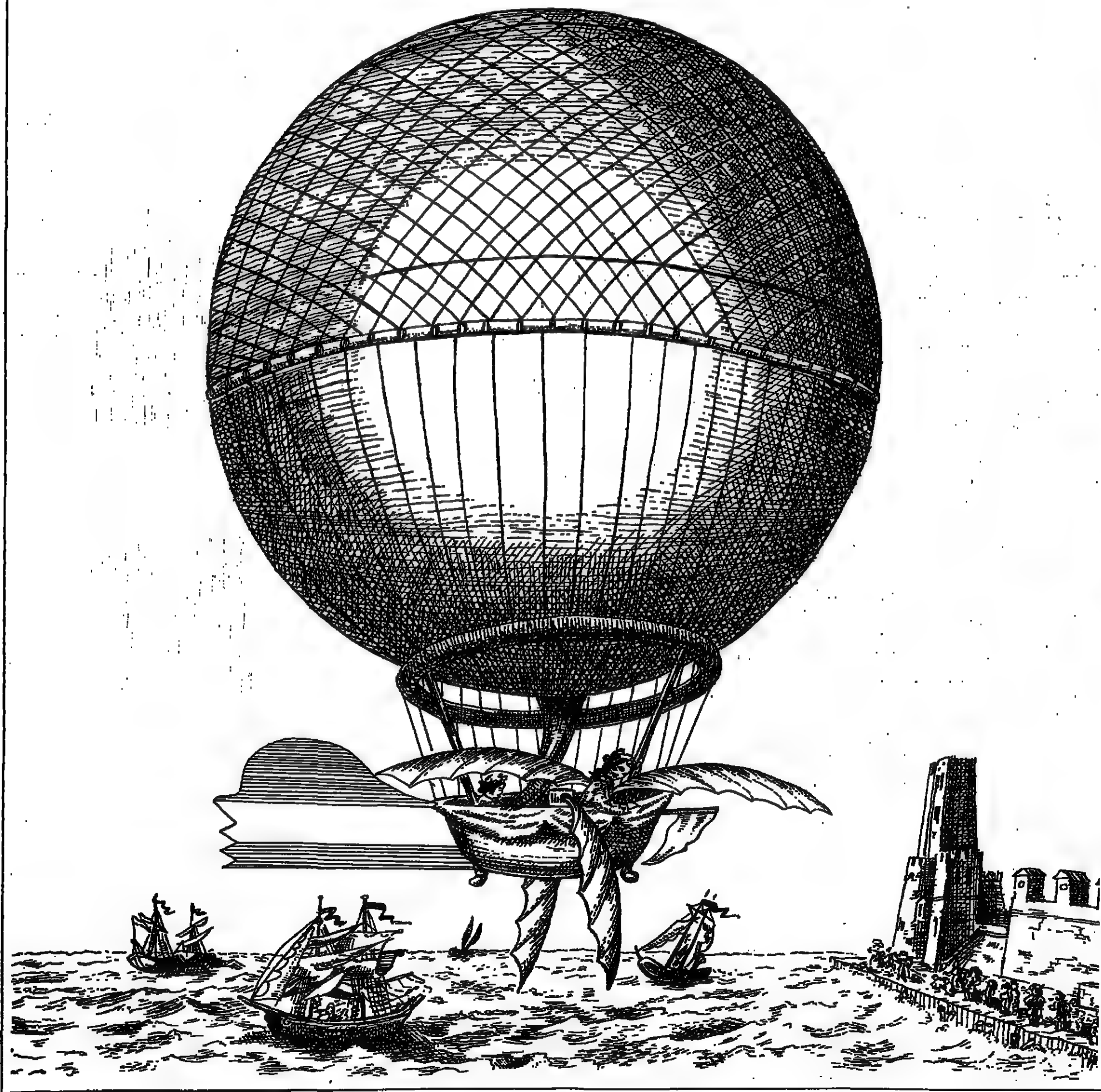
Pilots flying the Airbus Industrie A320 150-seater airliner when it enters service in two years' time will not even have control columns, but will steer the aircraft with side-sticks no bigger than a car gear lever, sending messages to the ailerons and rudder via a computer.

Miniaturization of the micro-chip is the key to the future of avionics. Automatic landing equipment which 15 years ago filled several trunk-size boxes in an airliner, will today go into two attaché cases, and tomorrow may fit in a large matchbox. Visitors to avionics stands will see that the cathode-ray tube technology, with instrumentation displayed on glass screens, that was such an advance on flight decks five years ago, is already producing displays on thin, flat panels, while the equipment that drives it has shrunk in size by at least half.

This latest equipment weighs 70 per cent less than its predecessor, costs 50 per cent less to buy, uses 80 per cent less power, and lasts 10 times as long before it needs servicing. With such rapid progress, the pilotless airliner may be technically feasible well before the end of this century, but public reaction against such concept will plainly take a lot longer than that to overcome.

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## Full speed ahead into space

The European space industry entered 1985 after its most successful year of operating satellites and launch vehicles based on the French Ariane vehicle. More than 30 satellites have now been put into orbit on the three versions of Ariane and another extended version of the rocket for even greater payload capacity is well in hand.

Order books are full over the medium term for the launch of satellites for communications and broadcasting, weather forecasting, land survey and remote sensing, astronomy and scientific research. Furthermore, the Spacelab system, built mainly in West Germany, was carried above the earth in the American shuttle on its first test and other flights are planned.

All this progress provided a new-found confidence for a meeting of ministers of the 13 member countries of the European Space Agency when they gathered in Rome to review long-term proposals.

The ministers agreed to the most ambitious series of projects that European countries have felt confident enough to tackle so far.

The future to which they gave endorsement included a number of enterprises that could turn out to be major ventures. They agreed:

- to accept an offer of co-operation in the US space station project, subject to a satisfactory agreement;
- to continue support for the European Space Agency's activities in the field of earth observations, space communications, experiments in the effect of micro-gravity on biological and inanimate materials and on the wide range of technology associated with the development, launching and operation of spacecraft;
- to proceed with the Columbus programme, which is a proposed manned space vehicle that could be the basis for building a space station or as a module to link into the American space station;
- to undertake development of a new generation of launchers (Ariane 5) with a new large cryogenic engine, HM 60.

Without offering to take either of two other particular projects under the support of the European Space Agency as yet, the meeting offered encouraging interest in the Hermes and Hotol schemes.

Hermes is a French design for a manned winged space vehicle; Hotol (horizontal take-off and landing project) is a UK idea for a reusable space ship.

The French contributors to



Model fier: HOTOL, the unmanned satellite launcher

the ESA effort have good cause to be more than satisfied with the progress of Ariane. The success of that vehicle has placed the European industry as a competitive alternative to the US for the launch of commercial satellites.

When the launch of the first reusable shuttle approached, the future of European vehicles looked uncertain. European rocket technology was based on a still-developing system of expendable motors. With the advent of the shuttle that technology looks as if it was rapidly going out of date. If the highest hopes of the designers and engineers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had been realized, the shuttle would have made satellite launching such a cheap and easy operation that no other technology would have got a look in.

In practice the US Department of Defence has reinstated an expendable rocket launch project to run in parallel with the shuttle, because of some shortcomings in the latter's performance.

Nothing can detract from the fantastic technological achievement of the shuttle. As little as 10 years ago, when astronauts splashed down in the sea after the historic link-up in space of the Apollo-Soyuz craft of the US and Russia, not many people would have credited the idea that American astronauts would soon be shuttling back and forth in the same vehicle between earth and space.

The development of the shuttle has special significance among the pioneering milestones in space exploration. It was the advance which lifted space travel out of the preserve of the exclusive club of expert military pilots-turned-astronauts.

It is physically possible for the ordinary man in the street to fly on a shuttle. In terms of technical achievement, the

shuttle's reputation is safe.

Nevertheless, the reality has fallen a long way short of the grand optimism of the scientists, engineers and their political paymasters five years ago. At the beginning of this month Challenger returned from the 17th mission of the shuttle. If the high hopes of five years ago had been realized it would have been the completion of the 37th mission.

Moreover, it would have been a flight of one of a fleet of four shuttles providing a revolutionary but dependable, frequent and economic access to space. Each vehicle would be overhauled and turned round for another flight in just over three weeks.

Ironing out problems as the shuttle went from test flights to proving missions in the hostile conditions of space and re-entry threw an ambitious timetable out of line. When the first test flight was made four years ago NASA was boldly forecasting 500

shuttle flights by the end of the decade. Reality has fallen a long way short.

Last year only five of a scheduled 10 journeys were conducted, and this year NASA will be hard pressed to make 10 out of a planned 12. And it will be well into next year before a fleet of four vehicles is in operation.

The shuttle programme has cost \$25 billion since 1972. The economics of shuttle operations turns on the ability to make regular trips, at least one every two weeks. One of the most damaging setbacks have not been to do with the orbiter vehicle but with the reluctance of communications satellites released from the spaceship to manoeuvre themselves into their planned high orbits.

Confidence was eroded further on April 19 when Discovery suffered brake and tyre blowout problems when landing on the new concrete runway at the Kennedy Space Centre at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Hence, NASA has reverted to its original hard-packed sand site at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

But in retrieving the errant satellites and returning them to ground for attention, NASA has demonstrated the incredible progress in space work by astronauts which has been opened by the shuttle. Nevertheless, the shippage which have plagued the timetable have meant that five new customers for satellite launchers have in the past year switched to the Ariane.

Pearce Wright  
Science Editor



Europe's Ariane booster

Aerospace technologists visiting the salon will be searching for clues as to which materials are likely to prove the most successful for the manufacture of future generations of military and civil aircraft.

Composites produced from carbon and similar fibres have been heavily promoted during the past few years as the material which would supersede the traditional aviation metals, such as aluminium and titanium, but aluminium manufacturers are now fighting back with stronger and lighter versions, and with new ways of forming them.

Conservative thinking in the world aerospace industry, the fact that the majority of highly-expensive factory machines are designed to handle metals, and a lack of deep experience of the load-bearing qualities of composites, are tending to keep the manufacturers in the aluminium

## Getting lighter in the air

camp for the foreseeable future.

Composites are generally said to be half the weight of the metal which they replace, but the search for lightness by the aerospace industry has slowed as the price of aerospace has gone down. Instead, the aircraft-makers are looking at the new aluminium-lithium, and at processes such as superplastic forming and diffusion bonding in which the familiar metals may be "squeezed" into elongations of several hundred per cent without losing their innate strength.

This is not to say that composites are not finding many uses in the aerospace industry. Carbon fibres and similar materials are being employed for increasingly large parts of aircraft, both civil and military.

The wing of the American Grumman X-29A experimental fighter has upper and lower wing covers made of graphite-epoxy over a conventional structure in aluminium, giving an unusually thin profile, which greatly enhances aerodynamic performance. Composites are now commonly found in new aircraft in cabin floors, engine housings, flaps and undercarriage doors.

Composites have also been successfully employed for some years now in the complete manufacture of gliders and some propeller-powered machines up to the size of small executive aircraft. They are also likely to be used extensively in the new generation of "stealth" military aircraft-types which are being

developed to fly undetected over enemy territory and which, therefore, have to be made of materials with a low reflective response to radar signals.

But the day which has been confidently predicted when the "all-black" airliner, a machine entirely made of carbon fibre and offering enormous weight savings, appears to be far away - if it ever arrives at all.

The new course which the aerospace industry is embarked on is one which will result in the design and production of aircraft made of a combination of metal and composite parts, with the former supplying the main load-bearers, but with composites providing an increasing proportion of the remainder as the industry becomes more confident in how to handle them both in manufacture and repair.

AR

## Vital, aggressive, profitable

The British aerospace industry represents what is probably the last total area of design, test and manufacture left in the country capable of producing nationally and indigenously, a full range of civil and military aircraft and aero-engines, a complete range of guided missiles for all three services, plus a comprehensive and complete range of electronics and avionics and space equipment.

In addition the prospect of being able to develop a re-usable satellite launcher in the shape of the Horizontal Take-Off and Landing Vehicle (HOTOL) may make much of present large space rocket technology obsolete. There are only three other countries with such a complete capability - the United States, the Soviet Union and France.

It is a vital and dynamic industry. It has demonstrated this by surviving the enormous changes of political direction imposed on it during the last 40 years by successive governments, and remaining profitable throughout. It has emerged leaner, more aggressive and more viable than at any point in its history.

Last year its exports amounted to £3.5 billion and this represents about 8 per cent of Britain's exports of manufactured goods. It employs about 250,000 people ranging from basic production skills to the highest technology in the country.

In recognition of the importance of international collaboration in achieving large orders, it has entered into more collaborative arrangements the world

That's the aviation industry for the future, says Sir Raymond Lygo, president, Society of British Aerospace Companies

over than any other national aerospace industry.

The importance of the home base as the launch pad for new products remains unchanged but the declining ability of the UK alone to sustain this has meant that in certain areas collaboration in design and launch has been an important feature of continuing survival - for example Airbus Industries, the helicopter arrangements with Italy, the guided weapons arrangements with West Germany and France, involvement in the European Space Agency and collaboration on aero-engines.

There will be new problems to overcome if we are to continue to prosper. One of the strategic objectives of many developing Third World countries is to create a national aerospace capability.

Indeed, it is perhaps in the best interest of British industry to enter into long-term collaborative arrangements with Third World countries, so that we may at least have some share of the markets that might derive from them.

This means giving away technology. But technology advances rapidly in the aerospace business and one can afford to be reasonably generous at any particular time. It is on our ability to be innovative that we must depend for our continuing success and it is our total capability that will continue to give us an edge.

Once the British aerospace industry has been completely privatized, the difference in approach to support, which is already to be seen from the French, German and Italian Governments towards their industries, will make us the odd one out in Europe.

This is because we shall have to be driven by considerations of profit and loss on a short-term basis, which may well preclude our participation in long-range projects or indeed collaborative projects with foreign supported industries.

The key to success is the arrangement of long-term finance which must match that

available to our competitors or we shall be forced to drop out of the race.

Despite current views to the contrary, the profit rates and productivity now facing the defence industries are below the average for industry as a whole, forcing them to depend more heavily on overseas contracts for their profit growth.

The difficulties here lie in the explanations - I have already given - in achieving market penetration.

Aerospace is one of the great demonstrators of the "multiplier effect", that is to say, of the benefits which flow from winning a large contract over the many years that the effects of that contract are felt.

A much quoted example is the multiplier effect of the original Lightning contract in Saudi Arabia, which has generated cash business for UK industry, 20 times over the amount of the original contract, lasting more than 20 years. In other words the benefits that flow from one contract are enormous.

Nevertheless, it is difficult for private companies to take advantage of such a long-term investment without at least the benefit of export guarantee insurance in the first instance.

It is obvious that good credit arrangements can pay for themselves many times over during the life of the contract. Many of our competitor governments recognize this and export their unemployment to us.

If anyone has bothered to read this far, I believe that it is important to recap. The aerospace industry now represents intact the last great design, test and manufacturing industrial capability in the UK, one which is not dependent on the importation of anything except raw material.

Although in the forefront of technology it is still relatively labour-intensive. It is leaner and hungrier than it has ever been and I believe it has its feet more firmly on the ground than at any other time in its history.

Given an understanding of the true benefits that flow from exports both in human and material terms and of the great inspiration and visibility of its products can provide to the nation, coupled with an understanding that it can survive only by being permitted to be internationally competitive, then I believe we have an opportunity for growth that will carry the industry forward into the next century without fear or favour.

# THE SWISS BANKER

Trust the Swiss to be first to bank on the new Rolls-Royce Tay-powered Fokker 100.

After all, it gives the best ownership cost of any new technology jet airliner along with the lowest trip mile cost.

And it makes great economic sense right into the next century, meeting all known international noise and pollution restrictions.

Thanks to its twin Rolls-Royce Tay engines.

Reliable. Fuel-efficient. Economic. Clean. Quiet.

The UK system uses evolutionary high technology for optimum efficiency, including a fuel-efficient wide-chord fan, scaled from the RB44, which gives a bypass ratio 3 times greater than the RB43.

The Fokker 100 is based on the proven core of the RB43, with its high reliability and low maintenance costs.

An alliance between evolved reliability and new cost-effective technology, which includes a high-weight carbon fibre bypass duct for an improved payload.

A deep-chord fan for improved performance. And a transpy combustion chamber for improved low-emission and reliable take-off power.

The result: 15% less fuel burn and 3% greater take-off power.

Fuel burn per seat that's less than the competition.

And a quieter, cleaner engine that will meet Stage II noise limits and 1986 low emission regulations.

So bank on the new Tay-powered Fokker 100 for the future.

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ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED 65 BUCKINGHAM GATE LONDON SW1E 6AF



## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Markets drift

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13. Dealings End, May 31. Contango Day, June 3. Settlement Day, June 10.  
 5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES

Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND  
£2.000Claims required for  
+28 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	INDUSTRIALS				
2	Shell	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0
3	BP	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
4	British Petroleum	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
5	British Airways	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
6	British Airways	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
7	British Airways	95.00	0.00	4.5	9.5
8	British Airways	90.00	0.00	4.5	9.0
9	British Airways	85.00	0.00	4.5	8.5
10	British Airways	80.00	0.00	4.5	8.0
11	DRAPERY AND STORES				
12	Debenhams	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0
13	Debenhams	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
14	Debenhams	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
15	Debenhams	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
16	Debenhams	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
17	Debenhams	95.00	0.00	4.5	9.5
18	Debenhams	90.00	0.00	4.5	9.0
19	Debenhams	85.00	0.00	4.5	8.5
20	Debenhams	80.00	0.00	4.5	8.0
21	BUILDING AND ROADS				
22	Watts	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0
23	Watts	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
24	Watts	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
25	Watts	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
26	Watts	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
27	Watts	95.00	0.00	4.5	9.5
28	Watts	90.00	0.00	4.5	9.0
29	Watts	85.00	0.00	4.5	8.5
30	Watts	80.00	0.00	4.5	8.0
31	ELECTRICALS				
32	Debenhams	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0
33	Debenhams	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
34	Debenhams	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
35	Debenhams	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
36	Debenhams	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
37	Debenhams	95.00	0.00	4.5	9.5
38	Debenhams	90.00	0.00	4.5	9.0
39	Debenhams	85.00	0.00	4.5	8.5
40	Debenhams	80.00	0.00	4.5	8.0

Weekly Dividend  
 Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40.00 in Saturday's newspaper.

Day	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1985						

1985 High Low Company Price Chg Yld P/E

## BRITISH FUNDS

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## UNDATED

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## FOODS

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## E-K

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## L-R

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## S-Z

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## INSURANCE

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## LEISURE

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## MINING

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100.00	0.00	4.5	10.0
2	105.00	0.00	4.5	10.5
3	110.00	0.00	4.5	11.0
4	115.00	0.00	4.5	11.5
5	120.00	0.00	4.5	12.0

1985		Company	Price	Chg	Div Yld	P/E
High	Low					
129	194 1/4	GenCorp Inc	170 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Deere & Co	167 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Quinnipiac Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Do Wip	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
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129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
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129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	36
129	194 1/4	Domestic Nat	164 1/2	-	3.89	

## BUILDING AND ROADS

202	180	Aberdeen Constr	184	●	--	30.4	5.6	11.
203	208	Adtec	202	●	--	35.7	8.3	10.
88	29	Amc87s	48	●	--	8.1	0.3	17.

## ELECTRICALS

130	113	Bellway	130	●	18.5	2.4	0.
70	81	Benford Concrete	85	●	18.0	7.4	0.
64	51	Bett Bros	55	●	5.4	8.3	34.
505	545	Blockways	550	●	4.4	7.5	8.
545	495	Blue Corp	550	●	30.5	5.1	0.

## FINANCE AND LAND

78	88	Brace	78	88	8.2	8.9	8.2
77	86	Bryant	73	84	4.4	6.1	6.1
180	86	Burnett & Halton	48	..	13.5	27.8	4.3
185	145	Cainbread Robey	158	..	4.4	2.9	24.3
95	80	Carr (A) Doncaster	84	4.3	3.1	2.3	14.3

## FOODS

1985 High
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THE TIMES  
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY  
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Sinclair sheds light on vulnerable Thorn

The cash crisis at Sinclair Research, which has admitted that it needs to raise £15 million, naturally brings echoes in the City of the difficulties at the rival Acorn, which was bailed out when the aggressive and expansive Olivetti took control.

All fingers therefore pointed at Thorn-EMI, which supplies Sinclair with computers, to perform a similar role. Without quite bolting the door, Thorn lost no time yesterday in making it clear that it had no such thing in mind. No wonder.

Whatever his own view of the commercial merits of teaming up even more closely with Sir Clive Sinclair, Thorn's Peter Laister knows that his own £1 billion group is now highly vulnerable to the views of the stock market, which are, to say the least, jaundiced.

If he needed any reminder, it came yesterday with a 15p rise to 472p in Thorn-EMI shares. This was a response not to Mr Laister's little local difficulties with Sinclair, but to the latest rumour that the £2.7 billion Hanson Trust, or America's RCA (or any other plausible name) is about to end controversy over Thorn-EMI's long-term strategy by making a takeover bid for a group which has until now thought of itself as hunter rather than hunted.

The most significant element in these rumours is that there are a lot of people in the City who would like them to be true. The City's complaint against Mr Laister is simple. He has not delivered the goods in terms of the rising profit that would justify Thorn's prime place in so many share portfolios, the more so since the City stumped up an extra £140 million of share capital less than a year ago to fund the purchase of Inmos. Instead, the fund managers and brokers have some awkward explaining to do.

Thorn's profits for the half-year to September fell from £56 million to £40 million. City forecasts for the full year ended in March have been progressively downgraded from a healthy £180 million (against the previous year's £157 million) to nearer £130 million, falling fast.

The modest Mr Laister has readily conceded that he has failed to convince the City of his long-term strategy to move the emphasis of the group from the mature cash-producing consumer businesses for which it is famous to cash-hungry but high growth and high technology areas - a strategy which took the financial world by surprise when Thorn launched its abortive bid for British Aerospace. Mr Laister recently appointed a new and well-respected managing director, partly to improve the group's image and leave him more time to explain what the strategy is all about.

In this case, however, the City's disillusion cannot be wholly put down to dislike of high risk long-term growth. The basic television and music businesses have been causing the recent troubles as much as any. The group is distrusted for poor housekeeping rather than ambition.

### Stand by for the usual oil price cut

The world oil market is in the throes of its traditional early summer crisis. Reading the runes of Saudi Arabia's pricing and production policy remains as frustrating as usual, but it is clear that sentiment in the oil trade has taken a decisive turn for the worse in the last few days, to the point where the question appears to be, not whether another oil price cut is on the way, but merely when and on what scale.

Despite weekend denials, it seems likely that Norway will announce some modest price cut this week for its June supplies, and Britain's fast-disappearing ENOC will shortly confirm that it will pay its suppliers a lower price for June cargoes (having already effectively disposed of its June oil in advance at a lower price). These North Sea prices are still only marginal in the global market, but nobody doubts that Opec is up against it again.

with several member countries cheating on their quotas against a demand for oil which is both seasonally and fundamentally weak.

Opec's market monitoring committee will meet early next week to review the situation. It will be armed with the report of its newly-appointed auditors on how far countries such as Nigeria are in fact cheating.

Few unbiased observers of the world economic scene will bemoan any further weakening in the oil price, provided that the slide is gradual rather than abrupt (and there is little evidence that it will be anything other than gradual at this stage).

In stock market terms, however, the prospects of another oil price cut will probably only accentuate the increasingly bizarre behaviour of the oil sector. The market is convinced that the long awaited process of rationalization in the sector is finally going to happen in earnest this year.

The three-way takeover bids for Petrolex and Britoil's bid for Hanson's onshore British acreage, have confirmed that the trend is under way, even if the prices being paid appear high.

One of the ironies is that nearly all the serious potential bidders - Britoil, Enterprise, Charterhouse and perhaps Clyde Petroleum - are now suffering from relatively poor ratings, while their potential targets are riding high, thanks to the bid premium attributed to them by the market.

The buoyant share prices of the target companies are effectively inhibiting the very takeovers that the companies are meant to be attracting. For the good companies such as Charterhouse (now languishing at 99p and an obvious buy on any fundamental grounds), it is frustrating - but they are good enough not to rush in and pay a fancy price when the outlook for the sector as a whole can only be bearish.

### The crunch comes for brokers

A steady stream of proxy votes is flowing into the Stock Exchange ahead of next week's meeting of members on important changes to the exchange's rules and constitution that the ruling council is trying to push through. All proxy votes have to be in by Thursday evening, so those still intending to vote-by post must dispatch their forms today - correctly post-coded and with first class stamp - to be sure of having their say.

Members are being asked to vote on two proposals: one permitting outsiders own 100 per cent of a member firm and the other making members' shares in the Stock Exchange transferable. The first requires only a simple majority, but the second, which involves amending the Stock Exchange Deed of Settlement, needs a 75 per cent vote in favour.

The first proposal is expected to be given the go-ahead by the market's 4,500 members, but the second could easily be defeated.

Opposition to the changes has tended to narrow rather than widen in recent weeks, but this has not stopped the steering committee of firms which want to slow the pace of change in the securities industry from circulating all members over the weekend with a letter urging them to vote against both proposals.

The rebels want reform to be delayed until 1988, to give the council more time to work over the costs and viability of the various alternatives. While there is something in the rebels' complaints about the unfairness of the present proposals, the council is going to be hard pressed to come up with a scheme which pleases everyone. Time is also the one commodity that the Stock Exchange has not got.

An explosion in off-market share trading is already threatened by the July launch of the new Reuters/Instinet network and any wavering by the council now would be tantamount to suicide.

## Lawson rejects integration of tax and social security

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, yesterday came out against full integration of the tax and social security systems.

He said the Treasury's green paper on personal tax reform, to be published later this year, would examine all the options, but he indicated that full integration of tax and social security would not be favoured.

The Chancellor, addressing the annual dinner of the Equipment Leasing Association in London, also defended the Government's monetary policy record.

"Despite some ill-informed recent comment, monetary conditions have been firmly under control, certainly since the sharp rise in short-term interest rates some four months ago," he said.

Mr Lawson added that he had explained in the Budget that "the significance of the

broad aggregates as monetary indicators has somewhat diminished".

The main focus of the Chancellor's speech, however, was on personal tax reform and the forthcoming green paper. He repeated his personal preference, for a system of independent taxation with transferable allowances.

Full transferable allowances would remove the discrimination against married women who stay home to look after their children, give married women tax independence, and alleviate the poverty and unemployment traps for families where the wife is kept home by children, Mr Lawson said.

The other options to be examined by the green paper contained problems. The Chancellor distinguished two forms of tax - social security integration, the first bringing

together tax and national insurance deductions into one deduction system, the second, the more far-reaching integration of transactions in both directions - tax and benefits.

The first, Mr Lawson argued, would save in administrative costs and "make life simpler for employer and employee alike". However, it would also jeopardize the survival of the contributory principle.

"It has become fashionable to sneer at the contributory principle," he said. "But I have to say I see considerable merit in bringing home to people the fact that social security has to be paid for."

"Nor do I believe that most people would consider it right that someone settling in this country at a late age should automatically, at 65, become

entitled to the full state retirement pension."

Mr Lawson was even more sceptical about the integration of tax and benefits. The advantages claimed for such a move were the removal of overlap between payment and tax receipt of benefit, and reductions in administrative costs.

However, the Chancellor said means-testing for tax and benefits "are not just two sides of the same coin".

Income tax was unaffected by fluctuations of income within a year whereas benefits responded quickly to short-term changes in circumstances.

A tax credit scheme of the type proposed during the Heath Government of the early seventies would not be appropriate now as it was proposed on a "no-lossers" basis and would cost £8 billion.

### Cash famine likely all summer at societies

By Richard Thomson

Inadequate deposit income at building societies during May and the likelihood of that continuing throughout the summer have strengthened predictions the mortgage rates will not fall at least until the autumn.

The Building Societies Association yesterday estimated that the industry's net income for May amounted to around £50 million. This is £50 million more than in the previous month, but is the fourth month running when receipts have fallen far short of the £800 million needed by societies to meet mortgage demand. The result was only marginally affected by withdrawals by investors purchasing British Aerospace shares.

Moreover, as building society chiefs meet for their annual conference next week, they will be preparing for a further deterioration in their position. June is traditionally a bad month for deposits as investors withdraw funds to pay for holidays, but this time the figures will be further depressed as the second payment for British Telecom shares falls due. The BSA calculates that the second BT instalment, which must be paid by June 24, could cost the societies up to £150 million in lost deposits.

Low receipts are likely to continue in July, and in August the car registration change normally leads to large withdrawals for new car purchases. Building society receipts

Building society net monthly inflow	
1984 May	£482 million
June	£530 million
July	£508 million
August	£133 million
September	£287 million
October	£1,125 million
November	£263 million
December	£1,004 million
1985 January	£282 million
February	£274 million
March	£214 million
April	£217 million
May (estimate)	£250 million

Source: Building Societies Association.

### Lower gold prices may hit output

By Our City Staff

Western gold mine production may be little higher by the end of the decade than last year's 1,149 tonnes, itself the biggest since 1972. Consolidated Gold Fields, the mining finance house, said yesterday.

Introducing the company's annual review of the gold market, Gold 1985, Miss Louise du Boulay, the report's editor, said: "We think that at current prices the rising trend of gold production will slow down and could even reverse."

She added that there may be little increase over the next few years unless gold price rises to around \$400 an ounce. Yesterday it was \$310 in London. Production was 1,112 tonnes in 1983.

But the report, a standard work for the market, shows clearly that the industry is still experiencing the consequences of the dramatic rise in gold prices during the late 1970s and early 1980s. South African mine

production has recovered to 683 tonnes, its highest since 1979, and in Canada, the second biggest Western world producer, output exceeded 81 tonnes.

One curiosity on the supply side of the market last year was the behaviour of the Soviet Union, the world's second biggest gold producer after South Africa. Gold Fields estimates that 205 tonnes of gold were sold by the Eastern bloc countries to the West in 1984.

But the figures were distorted by unsuccessful operations in the futures market which led last year to the collapse and closure of the Wozchod Bank in Zurich, the Soviet Union's window on the gold world.

On the demand side of the picture, the dominant features of 1984 were very strong consumption of gold for carat jewellery, up from 381 tonnes in 1983 to 436 tonnes.

### Brent Walker returning to the lists for £12m

By Jeremy Warner

Mr George Walker, the former boxer and manager of his heavyweight brother, Billy, is making a Stock Exchange comeback to raise £11.96 million.

The stockbroker, Statham Duff Stoop, is offering for sale 9.2 million shares at 130p each in his Brent Walker Leisure group. Most of the money raised is earmarked for Mr Walker's plans for the Brighton Marina. Brent Walker has a £325,000 option to purchase the marina for £13 million. Brent Walker was a fully listed company until three years ago when an unwanted takeover approach forced Mr Walker to take it private once more in a deal which valued it at little more than £4 million. Today's offer for sale places a price tag of £33.7 million on the firm production to casinos and sports complexes group.

The company is confident that full planning permission will be granted within 12 weeks for its ambitious proposals to



George Walker: ambitious plans for Brighton Marina

redevelop the Brighton marina into a leisure village containing 800 houses, a hypermarket, sports complex, health hydro, hotel, pubs and restaurants.

Around £50 million has been spent on the accident-prone development so far by a consortium of pension funds and industrial companies.

Group pretax profits for this year are forecast to rise from £2.2 million to £3.4 million.

### Courtaulds hit by US sales slump

By Christopher Dunn

Courtaulds, the textiles and chemicals giant, may have lost over £5 million last year in its manmade fibres divisions, when demand slumped in the US and exports turned down. Sir Christopher Hogg, the chairman, revealed yesterday, after announcing a £10 million-plus rise in 1984-85 profits to £128.2 million.

In April, the group announced the closure of its Wrexham factory, which manufactures acetate yarns, and its Greenfield factory, producing viscose staple, with job losses totalling 1,100.

But last night, Sir Christopher denied that Courtaulds planned further closures at its remaining cellulose factories in Grimsby, Coventry and Derby, which employ a total of 2,500 workers.

"We are confident that our retrenchment programme will enable us to keep these factories open for the foreseeable future, and build on them," Sir Christopher said. He added that the pattern of world demand was uncertain, and that this remained the major factor behind the factories' viability.

Losses by the group last year in its acetate yarn divisions totalled about £2 million, and these were continuing into the current year. Wrexham accounted for a significant amount of these losses. Losses at the Greenfield factory ran into "hundreds of thousands a month", according to the group.

But the group is paying a sharply higher dividend - 7.1p, compared with 6p last year - and Sir Christopher described the higher payment as an expression of confidence in the future.

### Clearing system talks set

Euro-Clear, the clearing house for Eurobonds, will discuss its plan for a clearing system for internationally traded equities, next month, its chairman, Dr Rolf-Ernst Breuer, said yesterday. He also said that the value of securities settled through the system last year rose by 67 per cent.

### IN BRIEF Boardroom reshuffle

Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, the property company in which Stockley has a near 23 per cent stake, has announced board changes.

Mr Jonathan Lane, aged 39, formerly the group's general manager, has been made joint managing director with Mr James Campbell, aged 63, formerly sole managing director. Mr Andrew Woods becomes managing director of Scottish Site Improvements, the principal Scottish subsidiary.

A new appointment designed to strengthen the board is expected shortly, but the company would not comment further last night.



Mr Michael Weakale, above, and Mr Christopher Hurley have been appointed joint managing directors of Orange Consortium (Harrogate) and Orange Project Services. Mr Hurley has also been appointed joint managing director of House of Orange Developments of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Orange Development (UK), of Edinburgh, the two main trading companies of House of Orange Property developers.

### Ex-client sues Charles Barker

Charles Barker Group, the City's oldest advertising and public relations company, is being sued for negligence by a former client and it is contesting the claim. The annual report yesterday, contained a reference by Sirinder Hamlyn, the auditor to the claim, although its extent was not quantified. Mr Antony Snow, Charles Barker's chairman, would give no details, saying that the whole matter was *sub judice*. The privately-owned group lifted pre-tax profits by 53 per cent to £1.83 million last year.

### Profits increase

Profits before tax at Allied-Lyons rose from £195 million to £219 million, after property profits of £22 million (£13.4 million) in the year to March 2. Turnover was up from £2,851 million to £3,175 million and the dividend if lifted from 6.8p to 7.5p. *Tempsus, page 26*

### Earnings slip

Ferguson Industrial, the builder and merchant and label manufacturer, made £6.46 million before tax in the year to February 28, down from £6.51 million. Turnover rose from £137 million to £142 million and the dividend is being lifted from 6.5p to 7.2p. *Tempsus, page 26*

### Boddingtons

Boddingtons' Breweries has launched a £28 million agreed offer for Higgsons Brewery. Terms are five-for-three, plus 39p of convertible loan stock. *Tempsus, page 26*

### MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	1,008.5 (+4.9)
FT A-All Share	635.76 (+1.23)
FT Govt Securities	80.87 (+0.07)
FT-SE 100	1,317.4 (+3.6)
Bergains	25,633
Dataseam USM	111.08 (+0.09)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,288.16 (-3.80)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,694.93 (+52.20)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,570.84 (+13.06)
Sydney: AO	885.0 (+6.3)
Amsterdam	210.7 (+1.6)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1,304.2 (+0.4)
Brussels	
General	335.88 (+30.01)
Paris: CAC	228.8 (+1.5)
Zurich	
SKA General	357.40 (-2.10)
GOLD	
London Fixing	am \$313.90pm \$311.25
close \$308.50-\$310 (\$247.50-248)	
New York	
Comex \$310.85	
INTEREST RATES	
London	
Prime Rate 10.00%	
Federal Funds 7 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bill 7.18-7.15%	
3-month eligible bills 12-11 1/4%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.00%	
Federal Funds 7 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bill 7.18-7.15%	
3-month eligible bills 12-11 1/4%	
buying rate	
MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
RISERS:	
Higgins Brewery	223 +46
Hong Kong Rubber	125 +25
Ass Brit Eng	7 1/2 +1
Jamson Chocolates	32 +10
Campani	32 +4
Pennine Res	50 +5
United Scientific	198 +20
Pineapple Dance	53 +5
Boots	188 +10
Falcon Resources	350 +20
Spear & Jackson	170 +10
Thorn EMI	472 +16
Allied-Lyons	201 +7
Bodyshop Int	690 +36
FALLS:	
Applied Botanic	2 -2 1/2
Intervision Vid	6 -2
Comp Tech Grp	78 -2 1/2
Boddingtons' Brew	73 -7
SelectTV	10 -1
Gulfstream Res	80 -7
Freshbake	66 -6
Energy Services	58 -5
Carvermcor	114 -7
Muenos	33 -2
CURRENCIES	
London:	
\$: \$1.2507 (-0.0061)	
DM: 3.8930 (-0.0015)	
Sfr: 3.2815 (+0.0045)	
FF: 11.8800 (+0.02)	
Yen 315.00 (-0.40)	
Index 79.0 (-0.1)	
New York:	
\$: \$1.2515	
DM: 3.8917	
Sfr: 3.2815 (+0.0045)	
FF: 11.8800 (+0.02)	
Yen 315.00 (-0.40)	
Index 79.0 (-0.1)	

### D'Abo attacks Selincourt

Mrs Jennifer D'Abo, who is meeting a £13.5 million unwanted bid for Selincourt, the fashion group, attacked the company's management last night, saying shareholders' funds had shrunk from £18.5 million to £5.7 million in the past five years. She also said Selincourt had paid only nominal dividends since 1981 and pointed to recent five-year service contracts for three Selincourt directors.

### Small businesses have healthy outlook, new survey finds

By Our Commercial Editor

Small businesses are doing better than big ones, including those in manufacturing, and more are expecting growth than decline.

This emerges from the first of a new series of quarterly surveys of small businesses by the Small Business Research Trust. It is based on three times the size in its sampling base of a similar and comparable survey conducted by the Confederation of British Industry.

The new survey covers between 2,000 and 3,000 businesses, virtually all employing fewer than 100 people. Eleven per cent of the sample started up within the past two years. All

small business sectors are covered, including agriculture, manufacturing, transport, construction and services.

The trust's first report, out yesterday, covers two surveys conducted in October last year and January this year. About 70 per cent of the businesses either increased or maintained their employment in 1984 which, the survey points out, is in contrast to the experience of large companies.

New business formation in manufacturing was showing no signs of relative weakness, the survey said. Sales also increased for a "significant majority" during

last year. More were expecting growth than decline in the first quarter of this year, although there was a sharp drop in optimism about prospects in the second survey. This decline is thought to be partly a seasonal effect.

The view that the rate of new business formation is most marked in the South-East finds little support in the survey. Activity was also relatively buoyant in Scotland, East Anglia and the North-West, it found.

Finance and interest rates were cited as the most serious problems facing small businesses.

## JOHNSTON GROUP PLC

Manufacturers of road suction cleaners and hydraulic equipment, civil engineering, building and road maintenance, manufacturers of concrete and g.r.p. pipes and roadstone

\* Profit before tax within the range forecast.

\* Net asset value per ordinary share uplifted by 23%.

\* Further dividend increase.

\* Continuing emphasis on research and development to enhance and extend product ranges and reduce operating costs.

"The directors remain confident in the underlying strength of the Group and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances anticipate a significant improvement in results for 1985."

Financial highlights	1984	1983	1982
Turnover	£58,376	£60,191	£53,067
Profit before tax	4,461	5,903	6,272
Profit attributable to shareholders	3,227	3,194	3,299
Earnings per ordinary share	31.26p	30.94p	31.98p
Dividend per ordinary share	7.00p	6.50p	6.00p
Net asset value per ordinary share	257.05p	68.78p	184.28p

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Johnston House, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, Surrey RH1 1BG.







STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Cash call anxieties inhibit trade amid continuing bid speculation

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Takeover bids — real and rumoured — once again dominated the stock market yesterday. In often pathetically thin trading prices moved ahead but there was little evidence of any widespread buying enthusiasm.

Stores continued to attract interest as speculators shopped around for the next takeover candidate in the wake of the £500 million Burton Group offer for Debenhams.

Management buy-out talk and hopes of higher bids lifted Debenhams 7p to 388p. Burton, however, looked every bit a bidder with its shares 6p down at 485p.

Harris Queensway, which takeover talk about Carpets International continues with Interface Flooring Systems of the United States the market's favourite to bid, Mr David Tattersall at Henry Cooke, Lonsdale, the country's largest provincial broker, rates the shares a speculative buy. He forecasts current year profits of £3 million against £1,420,000. The shares rose 2½p to 72½p yesterday.

enjoys trading links with Debenhams and could well play a part in the takeover action, rose 10p to 254p, helped by suggestions that Woolworth Holdings, raising £143 million through a rights issue, could nurse ambitions towards HQ.

Combined English Stores, J. Hepworth, Our Price and W. H. Smith and Son were among

other high street names to make progress.

According to Datastream calculations, the stores sector recorded a 0.4 per cent gain.

The FT 30 share index closed with a 4.9 points gain at 1,006.5 points. It had, in early trading, been a little higher.

The more broadly based FT-SE share index achieved a 3.6-point rise at 13,176 points.

With sterling holding its own on the foreign exchange market, hopes of interest rate cuts continue to flicker although the prospect of more heavy cash calls remain an inhibiting factor on the market.

British Telecom appeared for the first time in its new 90p paid form. It opened at 201p against an effective 194p level. The closing price was 198p.

Government stocks drifted

aimlessly, losing up to 2½. Fidelity, Newson-Smith, the broker, has raised its profit estimates for the Group. The analyst, Ms Lindsay Jenkins, believes the group will achieve £425 million in its current year against £256 million last time. Her earlier forecast was £400 million.

For the next year her new forecast is raised £50 million to £5 million. The shares were unchanged at 1250p.

Polly Peck International, Mr Asil Nadir's creation, fell 2p to 282p as Mr Chris Munro at Laurie Milbank and Co, the broker, forecast that profits in the year to the end of August would emerge at £85 million (£50.5 million) and hit £115 million in the following year.

Allied-Lyons topped the 200p mark for the first time as the company reported profits of £219 million against £194.9 million. The shares gained 7p to 201p.

But Higgsos Brewery, on the

stand by for news from Mebon,

the industrial coatings maker which came to the USM 18

months ago at a placing price of 95p. The shares have been hit in the last eight months by bad debt and industrial problems, but ahead of yesterday's suspension of dealings the price rallied strongly from around 55p to 75p. The market believes that a bidder has appeared. Full year results are also due.

receiving end of an agreed offer from Boddingtons' Breweries, had the most exciting beer run. At one time the shares were riding at 250p against a 177p suspension price. But then as the shares of Boddingtons' declined on the surprise bid, Higgsos fell back in sympathy, closing at 223p. Boddies shares lost 7p to 73p.

Tate & Lyle shares dipped 2p to 448p as the market waited for today's half-year profits news from the sugar refining and trading giant. Analysts expected the results anywhere in the £27 million to £35 million range, although there was a strong feeling in places that the figures would come out at the bottom end.

At Henderson Crosthwaite, Mr David Lang, analyst, expected only modest improve-

ment on the 1984 first-half total of £27 million. A price war in the United States sugar market, and a tightly competitive situation at home both augured badly, according to Mr Lang, and a five-week strike at Redpath Industries, the Canadian subsidiary, was no help.

Rowntree Macintosh, however, was looking strong again, the shares rising 17p to 445p.

Takeover talk is back with the speculators hearing tales once more of an approach from Nabisco, the leading US foods group.

Certainly, bid suggestions have refused to leave Rowntree shares in the past year and the price has stayed on an upward trend. A year ago the shares stood at 264p.

Thames EMI advanced 15p to 472p. Suggestions resurfaced that Hanson Trust, the market's bidder for all seasons, was contemplating an offer for the company.

The group, together with Times, has given credit to Sinclair Research, the computer group headed by Sir Clive Sinclair. There were market rumours last week that Thomson was thinking about bidding for Sinclair. Now, it appears, the group will not even be taking a stake in the company.

Trans-Atlantic buying helped Imperial Chemical Industries 10p higher to 762p.

British Aerospace was un-

changed at 463p with the party paid stock edging ahead 1p to 223p.

Mr Keith Donaldson, analyst

at Phillips Drew, the broker, forecast profits of £154 million with a jump to £186 million in the following year.

TI Group shares keep a firm front these days, as one leading broker has changed its time about the engineering company. An "old bear" has turned into a bull of the stock, believing there is good chance of "substantial recovery" at TI, with management changes having a good effect. The shares rose 2p to 258p, within 10 of their best for the year.

One engineering outfit which continues to lose supporters is Combined Technologies Corporation. Having disclosed losses of £12 million last week, sellers of the stock were still apparent at one stage the share price fell to 15p, but by the close the loss had been limited to 2p with the price at 16½p.

Brammer, which is being pursued by a bid from Bunt, rose 11p to 371p yesterday, touching 378p at one point. Bunt, whose shares were unchanged at 463p, is offering a shares and loan stock deal or 370p a share in cash.

At Energy Services and Electronics, where Brammer has a takeover bid on the table, the share price fell 7p to 114p.

Brammer has agreed terms with ESE, and at the present

Brammer price the offer values each ESE share at 138p. But Brammer shareholders have to approve the deal at an extraordinary meeting in three weeks, knowing that a takeover of ESE will exclude the Bunzi bid for Brammer.

Share prices on the oil pitches recovered from an early mark-down which had followed more worrying noises over the weekend about the direction of world oil prices. BP ended the day 2p lower at 528p, Lasse was down 5p to 290p but Shell managed a small rise and

City opinions vary about the prospects of F. J. C. Lilley, the construction group, after its £6 million drop in profits for 1984/5. Parsons & Co, the Glasgow-based firm which acts for Lilley, says profits in the year to next January will be back up to £11 million — a sharp contrast to the £5 million estimate from Scrimgeours 10 days ago.

Tricentral and Ultramar were

both unchanged at the close.

Among second line oil stocks, Carless, Capel & Leonard progressed by 5p to 175p, partly because of market hopes of a bid from British, and partly because of a "buy" note from leading stockbroker, Wood Mackenzie.

Falcon Resources gained 20p to 350p alongside the annual meeting and EGM which ratified a scrip issue. In his statement on trading, the chairman said there had been three new oil discoveries since the report and accounts were published.

Boots improved 10p to 198p ahead of year's figures, due on Thursday. The market expects about £175 million which would represent an 18 per cent advance.

Talk of a partial bid from Campari, the leisure equipment group, helped the shares 4p higher to 32p. The company had found the going difficult in recent times. Last year it suffered a £28 million loss compared with a £157,000 loss in the previous year.

Profit-taking Meyer International, the timber group which has been firm on the back of an Australian share build-up. The price slipped 4p to 137p.

Takeover rumours helped United Scientific Holdings to 198p, a 20p gain.

## Dunhill profits up £4m

By Alison Eadie

Dunhill Holdings, worldwide marketer of luxury consumer products, made a record £15.1 million pretax profit in the year to the end of March, an increase of 35 per cent on turnover 21 per cent up to £117 million.

Of the £4 million increase in profits, £2.5 million came from Dunhill led by men's fashions, and £1.5 million from Mon-

blanc, the high class pen manufacturer, with the US smoking products subsidiary, Lane, remaining static. Exchange rates contributed a gain of £500,000. Chloé, the French perfume and fashion house bought for £6.4 million last January, made no contributions to the figures.

The group intends to continue to add to its range of prestige brand names. It is

looking for acquisitions in any quality consumer products that can be carried or worn. It has the wherewithal to go shopping with net cash at the year end £5.5 million higher at £16.5 million. A cash payment of £4.7 million was made last year for Chloé and £3.2 million came in from the sale of Richards & Appleby, a British toiletries company.

The addition of Chloé should add £125 million to total consumer sales this year. The group expects consumer sales to rise by nearly 60 per cent to £460 million this year, with an estimated 18 per cent rise from Dunhill to £200 million.

The City expects taxable profits to rise by 19.5 per cent to £18 million, including a £1 million contribution from

Chloé and a possibly negative currency impact. About 90 per cent of Dunhill's revenue comes from outside Britain.

Royalty income from smoking products, which Rothmans International manufactures under licence, came to £3.2 million about half of which came from Dunhill cigarettes. Rothmans continues to hold 50.6 per cent of Dunhill's shares and has stated it does not intend to raise its stake.

The shares rose 8p to 338p on the results, still some way off the high of 396p reached a few weeks ago on speculation that Rothmans might bid for the rest of Dunhill.

A total dividend of 3.8p is recommended, a rise of 36 per cent.

## COURTAULDS PLC

### Preliminary Announcement of Results 1984/85

Year ended 31 March	1985	1984
Turnover to External Customers	£m 2,151.9	£m 2,038.1
Turnover to UK Customers	929.3	917.2
Exports from UK (including inter-group)	441.5	432.5
Turnover Overseas	848.8	748.7
Operating Profit — UK	71.0	72.7
— Overseas	63.0	54.8
— Total	134.0	127.5
Share of Profits of Related Companies	4.9	2.1
Interest Payable net of Investment Income	(10.7)	(11.8)
Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation	128.2	117.8
Taxation — UK (including ACT £7.9m, 1984 £6.9m)	(8.3)	(7.2)
— Overseas	(19.8)	(21.2)
	(28.1)	(28.4)
Profit on Ordinary Activities after Taxation	100.1	89.4
Minority Interests	(9.3)	(11.8)
Extraordinary Items (net of realisation profits £17.9m, 1984 £3.0m)	90.8	77.6
	(15.4)	(19.7)
Profit attributable to Courtaulds PLC	75.4	57.9
Preference Dividends	(0.1)	(0.1)
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	75.3	57.8
Ordinary Dividends	(19.0)	(15.8)
Earnings per Ordinary Share before Extraordinary Items	23.91p	21.26p

Earnings per share increased by 12%. The Board is recommending a final dividend of 3.6p per Ordinary Share which, together with the interim dividend already paid, makes a total for the year of 5.0p (gross equivalent 7.143p, 1984 6.0p). This represents an increase of 19%.

During the year there was a sharp falling-off in demand for the Group's cellulosic fibres from textile consumers in the USA and in export markets outside Western Europe. Despite this, and the effect of exchange rate movements which reduced the sterling value of overseas operating profit by £5m, profit before tax increased by £10.4m. The Group has continued the shift of its resources towards businesses with good growth prospects.

There was a marked increase in capital expenditure which totalled £126m, compared with £84m in 1983/84. The leading position of Courtelle in Western Europe was reinforced by the acquisition of a major acrylic fibre producer in Spain, which contributed £5m to the result for Fibres. New plant which will further enhance Saicor's competitiveness as an international supplier of dissolving woodpulp was completed on schedule and is now being commissioned. International Paint continued to develop its world presence in the rapidly growing powder coatings market. BCL increased capacity for polypropylene packaging film, and a further major production line will be added in 1985/86. National Plastics opened a plant in the USA for bottle closures and laminated tubes. There was substantial investment in new technology in Clothing. Businesses not regarded as strategic to future development were divested.

The organisation of the Group's major business areas into Chemical and Industrial Products, and a Textiles Group (comprising Spinning, Fabrics and Clothing), will further strengthen the focus on new growth opportunities. Partly reflecting the substantially higher level of capital expenditure, net debt increased to £54m at 31 March 1985 (£23m at 31 March 1984), and the ratio of net debt to equity was 9:91.

The breakdown of turnover, operating profit and capital employed between major business areas is:

Year ended 31 March					£m	
	Turnover		Operating Profit		Capital Employed	
	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
Chemical and Industrial Products						
Fibres	665	582	37	39	164	135
Woodpulp	88	104	21	22	73	55
International Paint	382	353	21	20	119	118
BCL	247	210	12	12	72	53
National Plastics	50	45	3	3	19	14
	1432	1294	94	96	447	375
Textiles Group						
Spinning	169	154	9	8	40	32
Fabrics	334	316	18	13	104	96
Clothing	373	356	20	16	88	78
	876	826	47	37	232	206
Miscellaneous	(156)	(82)	(7)	(5)	(51)	(42)
Total	2152	2038	134	128	628	539

The Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders on 24 June 1985 and the Annual General Meeting will be held at the London Marriott Hotel, London W1, on 23 July 1985. The final dividend will be paid, if approved, on 5 August 1985 to shareholders on the register on 18 June 1985.

COURTAULDS PLC  
18 Hanover Square, London W1A 2BB

D.C. Pimlott, Secretary  
28 May 1985

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## POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC

### RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 1ST MARCH 1985

(Unaudited)	1985	1984	Increase
Turnover	£82.8m	£58.7m	41%
Profit before taxation	£28.2m	£21.4m	32%
Profit after taxation	£23.8m	£17.0m	40%
Earnings per share	25.2p	18.8p	34%
Dividend per share (net)	1.5p	1.0p	50%

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FINANCIAL TIMES 20.5.85

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ASIL NADIR, CHAIRMAN, POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC 20.5.85

Copies of the full interim statement may be obtained from:

POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC  
The Secretary, 81-91 Commercial Road, London E1 1RD.

### Traded option highlights

The traded options market reflected the dull tone pervading Throgmorton Street yesterday, and a total of just 6,072 contracts were traded. Even British Telecom failed to raise investors, and only 777 BT options changed hands.

Racal provided some glamour, with more than 1,800 contracts traded after the electronics group was commented on in weekend press

reports. The Racal share price in the main market showed a small gain.

The currency option scored a total of 797 trades, and the gilt contract came in for a relatively high amount of business, with 477 contracts dealt in. Price movements across the lists were small, although the BT prices were adjusted along with the main share price to take account of the upcoming 40p a share cash call.

## Pressure mounts for CWS-CRS merger

From Derek Harris, Bournemouth

Renewed efforts will be made next month to bring about a £3 billion merger of the Co-op's two largest organisations, the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) and Co-operative Retail Services (CRS). Talks on the merger started three years ago but have been bogged down in constitutional problems.

Both CWS and CRS are under pressure to speed up discussions after a new mandate for the merger from the Co-operative Congress — the co-operative movement's annual parliament — meeting at Bournemouth. Both organisations will be discussing their next moves at board meetings in late June.

By an overwhelming majority — 22,082 votes to 4,842 — the congress voted for more speedy discussions. It was a bigger majority that expected because of earlier dispute among some

societies that the merger would create such a big organization that it could threaten the sovereignty of other retail societies.

Merging CWS and CRS would create a trading organization with a combined turnover of more than £3 billion. CRS, the movement's largest retailer, has annual sales of nearly £1 billion and CWS has a turnover of £2.1 billion.

CWS mostly supplies goods and services to the 100 retail societies making up the Co-op, but also has retail operations in Scotland, Northern Ireland and around London. CWS and CRS together would account for nearly a third of Co-op retailing.

Constitutional changes are being planned by CWS, subject to a referendum being held, to give retail members a more democratic voice.

### Co-ops vote to campaign against Sunday trading

By Our Commercial Editor

The Co-operative Congress, the co-operative movement's annual parliament, yesterday condemned the move towards extended shop hours, particularly on Sundays, in England and Wales.

By 37,030 votes to 316, the congress decided that the Co-op should campaign vigorously against any legislation to bring in the changes promised by the Government.

The congress felt that interests of shop workers should be considered, and deplored the possible abolition of wages councils setting minimum standards of pay. Co-op delegates also argued that Sunday trading

would affect the traditional British Sunday.

One delegate described the proposals as Mrs Thatcher's attack on the Co-op movement. It was also argued that abolition wage councils would not necessarily price people into jobs because any savings on wage costs might simply be used by some retailers to boost profits.

Although the Co-op is now committed to a last-ditch attempt to stop the changes, Sunday trading is unlikely to be ignored by retail societies. In Scotland, where there is Sunday opening by shops already, some Co-op outlets open on Sundays in order to compete for retail sales.















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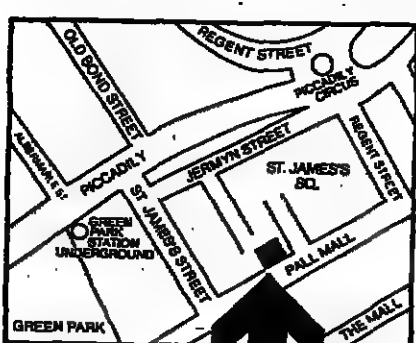
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**Selfridges**

## Secretary Personnel Department

Consumers Association, publishers of Which? Magazine, are seeking a bright young Secretary, looking for a first move, to join the team in their busy Personnel Department. Apart from general office duties, the work involves use of a word processor, organising and maintaining the filing system, looking after diaries and fixing interviews. Applicants must have good secretarial skills and an ability to handle detailed information accurately.

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CH - 1216 Coligny,  
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## SENIOR SECRETARY LEISURE INDUSTRY W1

Required for our Operations Director, Sports and Holidays Division. This is a full time position, requiring proven secretarial and organisational skills. At least two years' experience is required. Excellent salary.

Telephone: Joanna Burke  
First Leisure Corporation PLC  
7 Solihull Street  
Solihull  
London W1V 0FA

01-437 9727 ext. 254

## Financial Management c£12,000

The Chairman of this group of consultancies is offering an exceptional candidate the opportunity to develop their business career. Technical knowledge required is the ability to produce monthly accounts. More important is intelligence and the flair to communicate on equal terms with management. The potential is to advise on company performance and development in an exciting area of expanding business. Age 25-36.

**HAZELL STATON ASSOCIATES**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
8 Golden Square, London W1 01-439 6021

## FINANCIAL ENTREPRENEURS £10,000 - VICTORIA

Young, friendly company needs an excellent Secretary to back up one of their dynamic executives. Running his hectic life you will be dealing with people at all levels, arranging meetings in the UK and overseas and adapting to the exciting demands of a growing company. A good educational background, smart appearance and some financial experience are necessary, together with skills of 100/60. Age 25-35. Superb offers. Please ring 434 4512

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**SECRETARY/PA to £8,500**  
Experienced Secretary, capable of working under pressure and able to use own initiative, is required by the Company Secretary of this prestigious Merchant Bank. Excellent speeds (90/100) and administrative ability are essential. This is a varied and interesting position for a self-motivated person with the desire to progress fully.

**Joslin Rowe Associates**  
84 Grafton Street, Dublin 1, Ireland. Tel: 01-478 2266



# LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

Trade 01-278 9161/5

## ADVERTISING : PUBLISHING : PR

A SAMPLE OF OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE NOW!

### PR IN CHARITY

Lively young PA to join a committed and dedicated team, with your maturity and seo skills call:

### PR IN TRAVEL & DISCOUNTS

Account Executive responsibilities for the skilled Sec with a professional style call:

### EXHIBITION ORGANISING

For publishing - Handle PR, ideal for intelligent skilled PA with seo skills and a flair for PR call:

### ADVERTISING JUNIOR

Stylish College leaver to join top agency. With typing call: MARIE AND MONIKA WHO WILL BE DELIGHTED TO DISCUSS THESE OPPORTUNITIES AND YOUR CAREER

**DRAKE PERSONNEL** CALL 831 0666

### PA TO JOIN MANAGEMENT TEAM - TO WORK FOR CHAIRMAN AND MD

An excellent opportunity to enter the exciting world of visual communications by joining this dynamic photo-image leasing company with superb new offices in the London Docklands Enterprise Zone

- Ability to compose letters and operate independently essential.
- Good responsibilities requiring good organisational skills.
- Varied speeds and interest in word processing.

Salary to start: £8,000. Full details from:

Joan Gale 01-987 1212.

### SECRETARY/PA

£25,000 neg

Stuart Cabellu Catering Ltd is a substantial catering company based in Wimbledon Park, SW19.

We are currently seeking an experienced secretary with good shorthand and typing skills who will be able to "organize" our Operations Director and his two managers.

The position is full time, 37½ hours per week, Monday - Friday. Please apply to:

Mrs Rosemarie Walsh, Personnel and Training Manager,

STUART CABELLU CATERING LTD

182/184 Arthur Road, Wimbledon Park, London SW19 8AH

01-946 7681

### SECRETARY TO HEAD OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT

£6,000 - £7,700

We require an experienced and capable Secretary to work as a key member of a team involved in teaching and research in the field of tropical medicine. The person appointed will be responsible to the Professor for a variety of secretarial and organizational work and will need good skills in shorthand and typing, as well as the personality to deal with a wide range of people, including an international student population. Please write with full details of qualifications and experience to the Assistant Personnel Officer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT.

City 01-236 3712

West End 01-499 8070

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

YOUNG SECRETARY 24+

£29,500 Neg

An exciting trading based in W1 seek a young Secretary who would like to take the next step up. You'll work for the MD who is actively involved in various activities. You should enjoy a fast moving, dynamic atmosphere and possess - 100% skills. Any knowledge of a European language would be useful.

City 01-236 3712

West End 01-499 8070

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR

£21,000

A top firm of an executive search company seeks a Secretary/Administrator to their CO Secretary. You should be numerical and enjoy working on your own initiative. Beautiful West End offices and international atmosphere. 100% skills needed.

City 01-236 3712

West End 01-499 8070

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

YOUNG SECRETARY 24+

£29,500 Neg

An exciting trading based in W1 seek a young Secretary who would like to take the next step up. You'll work for the MD who is actively involved in various activities. You should enjoy a fast moving, dynamic atmosphere and possess - 100% skills. Any knowledge of a European language would be useful.

City 01-236 3712

West End 01-499 8070

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

"OH CANADA"

Canadian establishment requires top Sec/PA with s/h to assist the trade dept. A young self starter with personality.

Please ring

MASTERLOCK RECRUITMENT

01-938 1718.

### SPORTING AUDIO IN PUBLISHING!

Bright young sec (2nd job) ideal for lively sports books publishers. Chance to do occasional proof reading and learn the ropes. Good audio skills. To £7,300.

353 7696

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU

110 Fleet Street EC4

### HOLIDAY COMPANY KENSINGTON

Competent, reliable Secretaries urgently needed for busy holiday company. Must be flexible and able to work under pressure. Salary negotiable.

Phone 938 2552

for interview

### AUDIO SECRETARY/PA

Conscientious secretary, preferably with IBM wordstar experience, required to work for a Senior Partner in firm of Mayfair Estate Agents. Excellent salary and working environment.

Telephone 01-629

8501

Ref. RS.

### TEMP'S

Secretaries, Receptionists, Typists, WPs.

With good experience and skills for immediate assignments in the Entertainment and Communications Industries.

CALL KIM OR KATE on 629 5142 and start today.

Pathfinders

PERSONNEL SERVICES

31 Old Street, London EC1A 3DF

01-629 3152

6Course I'm all right for another

18 holes, old man.

Our temporaries run the

office by themselves

now we're getting them

from...

**Senior Secretaries**

CITY 01-504 7001/WEST 01-499 8082

The first numbers to ring

### PA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

c.£10,000p.a. W.1

MD of well-known leisure group with PR/Advertising/Marketing interests, seeks a confident well groomed PA (25-35) with a flair for administration. Excellent communication skills essential as will be working closely with existing secretary, and liaising at top level with other Execs dealing priorities, and acting as a link (not a barrier) between the MD and others. 60% PA/Admin. 40% SH and private correspondence.

**Centrakom**

For interview call Pam Greenwood 837 5525

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EC4

Our client, a City based investment holding company, seek an experienced Secretary for their financial director. The successful candidate is unlikely to be under 25 years of age, will be familiar with finance level duties and naturally possess a mature flexibility enabling them to mix well at all levels in business with professional and good humour. An excellent salary package is negotiable.

Please phone 01-680 2528.

Personnel Selection, 14 Park Street, Croydon.

### Recruitment Consultant

£10,000 Basic

Plus 5% monthly bonus

Thriving Quality Secretarial Staff Consultancy requires an experienced and ambitious interviewer/Consultant.

Please contact Jacqueline Owens

on 01-240 5911

### PART OF FULL TIME

Knightbridge up to £20,000-£10,000

As Secretary to a Manager who handles the business and personal affairs of a large overseas family company, you will have a wide variety of interesting jobs and opportunities to work on your own initiative on highly confidential matters. Good shorthand/typing will be needed. Age 30+.

**Bernadette of Bond St.**

No.55 (next door to Fenwick's)

01-629 1204

### PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

PR ASSISTANT £8,500 + car

Good advertising or design background essential plus the ability to generate new business.

**INTERIOR DESIGN**

PA/Sec £7,500 neg

Stylish Secretary, interested in design, who will display a sensible and conscientious attitude. Previous office work.

"Thorough" specialist in the Communications and Secretarial Industries since 1987

**Pathfinders**

PERSONNEL SERVICES

31 Old Street, London EC1A 3DF

01-629 3152

### PA/PERSONNEL SECRETARY

Exhibition Organizers

A recently retired life for a confident well groomed Secretary - over 25 with a positive personality and ability of discretion and tact. You will act as PA to a Director of an exhibition organizers in W1, as you must have good secretarial skills and be responsible for the recruitment of Secretaries and undertake other varied personal tasks. Excellent salary and benefits. Send full CV to:

The Company Secretary (Ref. CC)

Peters &amp; Partners (UK) Ltd, 30 Grosvenor Hill, London W1X 3BH

### Recruitment Consultant

£10,000 + Commission

Put your excellent sales ability to good use when you join this international Recruitment Consultancy. Be responsible for developing your own client companies from a well-established base. Use your people-handling skills to assess the ability of job seekers and give them career guidance. If you are self-motivated, 25+ and are looking for a career in a dynamic professional environment, then call:

GINA NADLER on 734 0911

to find out more

### OIL-MARKETING

£9,000-£10,000

Dynamic American executive of oil and gas seeks well PA who can handle real time and administrative work. Must be a frequent traveler. In-depth knowledge of travel arrangements, insurance, and other matters. Must be able to organize, handle, and coordinate. Excellent salary and benefits. Send full CV to:

BOND ST BUREAU

22 South Molton St, W1

(Ref Cons) 629 3882 629 5584

### COLLEGE LEAVER

excellent opportunity

£7,000

This well known bank based at Liverpool St seeks an intelligent outgoing college leaver to work as Secretary/Assistant in their busy personnel department. The work is varied and demanding and offers every opportunity to learn about personal administration. Skills 30/45 + superb banking benefits.

Tel: 01-606 1611

### Public Relations Secretary / PA to Director

c £10,000 pa

Would you enjoy working closely with an executive and clerical boss of an expanding Mayfair PR firm? Proven and immediate secretarial skills + experience in handling press enquiries. If you seek a lively, outgoing, receptive person who will relate the close involvement and influence.

Job spec. Phone 01-499 8121

anytime

Immediate vacancy. No agencies

### LIAISE WORLD

As Secretary to the dynamic M.D. of this very friendly International Co. W1, you will be his link to world wide communication. You need fast and accurate shorthand/typing, strong personality and the ability to work as part of a team. Excellent salary + benefits.

Call Secret at J. T. L. Rec.

Cons. 628 7181.

### OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

West Kensington, £8,500+

Young married couple to replace existing staff in a busy, friendly, modern office. Reception, secretarial, typing, etc. in cash with routine. Good salary with real scope for right person. Non-smoker preferred.

Ring Jim Ryan

on (01) 963 1456

or write to Merita Ltd, 38 North End Road, London W14 9SL

### THE ECONOMIST PUBLICATIONS

### SECRETARY/PA

required for young marketing and business development director

If you are in your mid-20s, very well qualified, flexible, organized, good with people, can cope in a pressurized environment, and know how to manage at director level, we think this job will interest you.

Please send your cv and handwritten covering letter to:

Miss Angela Mackworth-Young, The Economist Publications Ltd, PO Box 10W, 40 Duke Street, London, W1A 1DW.

### DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

£7,500 pa

We seek a well-motivated, well-organized, mature, 30 years plus, to look after administrative and general responsibilities in a friendly small office. We are a fast moving company involved in specialist leasing deals. Applicants will be required to undertake a variety of administrative and organizational duties in support of the team as well as the preparation of documents and memoranda.

**LIO**

Tel: 486 9118

### EXPORT PA

Required to assist the director in the running of a small export company in South Kensington, age 27+. Knowledge of export and ability to work on own initiative essential. Must be numerate and have secretarial skills.

Salary £2,500+ negotiable

PLEASE TELEPHONE MISS ROBINSON ON 01-370 8649/8633.

### UK subsidiary of US brokers/consultants requires

### PA TO MD AND CO SEC

£10,000

If you are: 28+, educated to 'A' level standard; able to use IBM Displaywriter, with 80 wpm typing/120 wpm sh; a good organizer, willing and able to control secretarial and support staff, to handle various administrative functions including travel requirements. Send full CV to:

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### JOAN TREE

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

30 FLORENCE STREET WC2

01-270 2885

### COLLEGE LEAVER

excellent opportunity

£7,000

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GINA NADLER on 734 0911

to find out more

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

### SECRETARY

Are you experienced in Committee work? Have you full secretarial skills, including word processing? Do you enjoy dealing with professional people?

If so, you might qualify as Postgraduate Training Clerk in the Joint Committee on Postgraduate Training for General Practitioners. The Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to monitor the standards of training for general practitioners. You will require a methodical mind and organizational ability for the varied duties of this appointment. Salary scale £7,576 - £10,732 incl. L.W., 4 weeks holiday, aged 25-35.

Applications to The Administrative Secretary, JCPTGP,

14 Princes Gate, Hyde Park SW7 1PU

### INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANKING

### SECRETARY / PA

Director of Acquisitions needs top flight PA with excellent skills and previous senior level experience, preferably in a U.S. environment.

Must be able to work independently during his frequent absences and cope when the pressure is on. Wang WP and financial background a plus. Luxurious West End office, excellent salary for the right person. Possibility of international travel.

CVs to the Personnel Officer,



















# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

**BBC 1**

8.50 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Sue Cook. Weather at 8.55, 7.55, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 7.57, 8.27, 8.27, and 8.57; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; the new Top Twenty at 7.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.37; plus, Alison Mitchell's weekly financial advice column and Jobs 65 which explores job prospects around Britain.

9.20 **Cee-fax**, 10.30 Play School, presented by Iain Lauchlan who joins Stuart Bradley on the Caterpillar Train.

10.50 **Gharbar**, Magaz. Programme for Asian women. This week's edition includes Samine Mir discussing school meals and nutrition with Birmingham headmistress Sudarshan Abot and Mrs Madhury Mehta, 11.15 **Cee-fax**.

11.00 **News After Noon** with Frances Coveille and Chris Lowe. The weather prospects come from 11.05, 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles, 1.30 Mr Bana, A See-Saw programme for the very young (1.45 Cee-fax, 3.53 Regional news (not London)).

3.55 **Play on Five**, presented by Floella Benjamin, featuring children from South Aston Play Centre, 4.10 **The Wombles**, Another adventure involving the denizens of Wimbledon Common, told by Bernard Cribbins (r), 4.15 **The Blackies**, Cartoon series about a group of small dogs defending the island of Blekk from the wicked King Max.

4.25 **Take Two**, Josephine Buchanan presents the last programme in the series. The programme under discussion this afternoon are Seaview and, bravely, Take Two.

5.00 **John Craven's Newsworld**, 5.10 Duncan Dares for the last time. Peter Duncan, after six months practice, attempts to walk a tightrope.

5.35 **Gloria**, Gloria agrees to be hypnotised in order to remember details of the criminal who robbed the surgery but all she recalls while in a trance are disturbing incidents from her childhood.

6.00 **News** with Nicholas Witchell and Philip Hayton.

6.35 **London Plus**.

7.00 **Wogan**, A warm-up for the chat show that has been put back to approximately 10.15 to accommodate coverage of the European Cup final.

7.05 **The European Cup Final**, Full coverage of the game between Juventus of Italy and Liverpool, introduced by Jimmy Hill. The commentator at the Heston Stadium in Brussels is Barry Davies with expert comment from Bobby Charlton.

8.20 **approximately News** with Julia Somerville. Weather.

9.45 **approximately Q.E.D. Robots** - Talking the Biscuit. Introduced by Jane Lapotina. A documentary about different types of robots, a visual system programmed to recognise various items; a hand connected to a sophisticated computer; robot arms; and a four-foot-high domestic robot, capable of pouring a cup of coffee.

10.15 **approximately Wogan**, The guests include Telly Savalas, Henry Cooper and Jimmy Tarbuck.

11.00 **approximately On the Throne**, A celebration of lavatories. Lucinda Lambton travels the length and breadth of the land examining the best that Victorian engineers produced.

11.40 **approximately Weather**.

11.45 **Open University: What Value Nuclear Protests?** Ends at approximately 12.10.



A scene from *Bleak House*, on Channel 4, 8.00 pm

**BBC 2**

8.30 **Open University: Art in Italy: The Villa Farnesina**, 8.55 **Appearance and Reality**, Ends at 7.20.

9.00 **Cee-fax**.

10.00 **You and Me**, A series for four- and five-year olds, presented by Indira Joshi (r).

10.13 **Cee-fax**.

12.30 **Caring for Older People**, An Open University production that explores the experience of widowhood.

12.55 **Cee-fax**.

5.30 **News summary** with subtitles. Weather.

5.35 **Arthur Negus Enjoys** Corsham Court, Wiltshire, in the company of Henry Sandon, a porcelain expert. This family home of Lord Methuen boasts an 18th-century dinner service, made in Worcester but decorated in London; the famous Cobb commode; and 18th-century mirrors by Robert Adam and Thomas Johnson (r).

6.00 **The Making of the Living Planet**, A preview to a repeat of David Attenborough's series, Miles Kington goes behind the scenes and examines the problems of filming underground and the dangers faced by Mr Attenborough, his cameramen and sound recordists (r).

6.40 **Make 'Em Laugh**, Mark Curry presents clips from old films featuring during and comic changes (r).

7.00 **Film: Kismet** (1955) starring Howard Keel and Ann Blythe. Musical fantasy about a Baghdad beggar who uses his cunning to accumulate wealth and to bring a prince to court his daughter. The music is based on the operas by Borodin. Directed by Vincente Minnelli.

8.50 **Rock Around Europe**, Introduced by Jonathan King. A compilation of rock videos from the European rock scene.

9.20 **Bleak House**, The final episode of the dramatization of Charles Dickens' novel, after the death of Lady Dedlock, Richard Carstone surprises everyone by his single-minded endeavours to pursue the legal cause of Jermyn and Jermyn. Lawyers begin to laugh at him openly in court and Carstone begins to retreat into his own little world where only the scatty Miss Flite can follow. (Cee-fax). (See Choice).

10.15 **Movie 100**, The second and final part of the programme of highlights from last weekend's festival at Silverstone celebrating a century of motoring. Presented by Noel Edmonds with Mike Smith and Murray Walker.

11.00 **Newsnight**, The latest national and international news including extended coverage of one of the main stories of the day, with John Tusa, Peter Sars and Donald MacCormick.

11.45 **Weather**.

11.50 **Open University: Introductory Electronics**, 12.15 **Biology: Chicken or Egg**, Ends at 12.45.

**CHOICE**

replayed by ROBOTS - TAKING THE BISCUIT (BBC 1, 9.45pm). Flash-and-blood talk show the edge on mechanical slaves because, although robots can serve us a decent enough cup of coffee, they do stupid things like pick up a mouse without doing what we see them doing to a doughnut: squeeze the jam out of it.

● I feared that, stripped of Rosalind's thermal mass, she would be a mere shadow of the Mother of Gore. Carl Davis's music substitutes for Mozart's in the former, and for Minkowski's in the latter.

**Peter Davalle**

**Radio 4**

On long waves, 1. Also stereo VHF.

8.55 **Shipping**, 8.55 News bringing: 8.55, 9.10 **News**.

8.50 **Today**, including 8.55, 7.55, 8.20 **News**, 7.55, 8.25 **Sport**.

8.45 **Alfred's Adventure**, 8.55 **News** and 9.10 **Today's** (r).

9.00 **News**, 9.05 **Libby Purves** (r).

9.10 **News**, 9.15 **Question Time**, 9.20 **News**, 9.25 **Today's** (r).

9.30 **Morning Star: The Dedicus** (r).

9.40 **News**, 9.45 **Today's** (r).

10.45 **Daily Service** (New Every Morning, 10.45 **News**).

10.50 **News**, 10.55 **The Jury** (r).

11.00 **News**, 11.05 **The Jury** (r).

11.10 **News**, 11.15 **The Jury** (r).

11.20 **News**, 11.25 **The Jury** (r).

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# The Briton who sailed through the cyclone disaster

Mr Andrew Jenkins, a War on Want consultant, was sailing off the island of Sandwip when the full force of the cyclone hit the Bay of Bengal. He was caught in the eye of the storm.

A field engineer for a Dutch land reclamation company, he was working on a dam between Sandwip and the worst-hit island of Uritchar - where as many as 3,000 people may be dead. Had the project been completed, he believes, many thousands of lives would have been saved.

Mr Jenkins returned to Britain last night, to be with his pregnant wife, and described the storm: "The radio carried a class 3 warning on Friday evening, but it was nothing unusual."

"Then, at midnight, came a class 9 warning. That comes before the worst possible storm. We knew we were in serious trouble, and I doubt that anyone on land could have done much to help themselves at that stage."

"Luckily we were on the sheltered side of the island as the cyclone hit during the night. We were in a very sturdy boat, but as the enormous tidal bore hit us we thought we were going under."

"We survived and sailed for our project base at Char

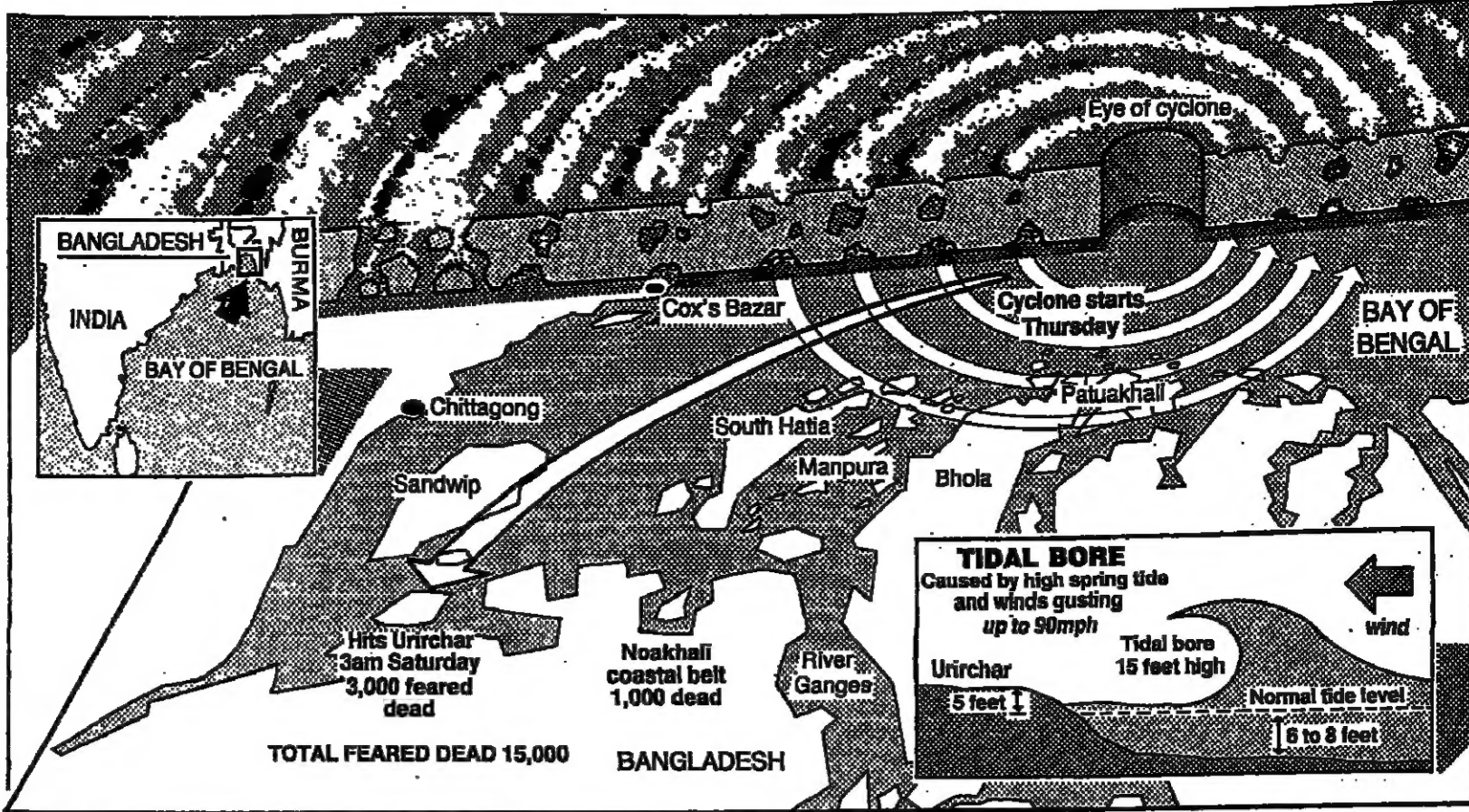
Gazaria, to find out what damage had been done. We saw many bodies floating off Sandwip, but it was not until the ship got to Uritchar that we realized most of its population of 10,000 were missing and all its 500,000 livestock had been washed away.

"The island stood just 5ft above sea level. It was no more than a mudflat. Now there is nothing. But people had been forced to live there, because their land to the north of Sandwip is being eroded by the sea."

"They were desperate people, who had to eke out a living. No-one really knows how many people were on the island, like many others in the area, and very few care. They are so poor."

Mr Jenkins said: "It will be a long time before anyone goes back to those small islands." His own home has been badly damaged and two of his colleagues in Char Gazaria survived. But three are still missing.

War on Want set up pilot schemes to develop agriculture on the islands after the last disaster, in 1970, when a cyclone killed 200,000 people. Its director, Mr George Galloway, fears most of its work has been destroyed.



Disaster that came in from the sea: how the cyclone devastated the Ganges' unprotected mud-flat islands.

David Hart and Geoffrey Sims

## New rules to speed handling of refugees

Continued from page 1

Mr Britton said the Home Office would look at each case. "Anyone who can establish they are a refugee under the international convention of course would have a right to stay. I don't think there will be very many of those," he said.

At least 400 Tamils arrived in Britain over the Bank holiday weekend alone. So far none of the recent arrivals have been sent back to Sri Lanka, where there was a "startling picture of communal violence" according to Mr Carthy, who has visited the Jaffna area of Sri Lanka where many of the Tamil worst attacks have been reported.

"The imposition of the 24-hour rule came out quite by accident on Friday evening," said Mr Neilist. "There was no notification of MPs, and a plan was not mentioned in a Commons debate on the previous day. It will be extremely difficult for MPs to do their job with six to eight cases in one day, as may well happen."

The Government's action was defended yesterday by Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office. "We are determined not to find ourselves in breach of the international convention on refugees. But 1,000 Tamils have arrived in this country since the beginning of the month. We have granted temporary admission to all those who have some grounds to go, but we still have about 200 who are temporarily detained. We can't allow these people to remain in limbo," he said.

Individuals seeking permission to stay in Britain because they are fleeing from persecution can apply for refugee status, on grounds defined by an international convention. If they fail to make out a case on those grounds, they can claim that they would face severe hardship if they returned.

Mr Neilist said: "These people who are fleeing death or have lost family or friends in the pogroms over the last two years, if they are sent back they face detention at least, and possibly death."

Leading article, page 15

## Devastated islands seek £40m

Continued from page 1

General Ershad was asked about a figure of 40,000 deaths which the International Red Cross published in Geneva. He expressed surprise and said, ironically: "They must have had their own sources, more efficient than ours."

While the relief operation gets under way, with six helicopter sorties to the worst affected areas and six naval ships, no further rescues have been made from the sea.

Meanwhile, in the north-east of the country, around Sylhet and on the banks of the Gumi river in Uttar Pradesh, another disaster is taking place.

There, another 250,000 people have been moved to safety for fear of rivers bursting their banks, swollen by unusually heavy rains in the adjoining Indian state of Tripura.



Survivors of the tidal wave on Uritchar preparing to leave the devastated island and its dead animals.

## American hospital chief kidnapped in Beirut

Continued from page 1

usually when the gunmen found they were not Americans, who seem to be their main target.

None of Lebanon's armed factions claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr Jacobson, who was appointed director of the hospital, the biggest in Beirut, last December. The university's acting president, Dr Lutfi Diab, said its officials were trying to contact militia leaders "to assist in having Mr Jacobson freed". They believe he may have been mistaken for someone else.

The area where he was abducted is controlled by Druze and Shia militias.

Hospital staff said Shia Amal militia men last week dragged Palestinian guerrillas off operating tables and beat up others before taking them to interrogation centres. The Palestinian Wafa news agency claimed Mr Jacobson's kidnap-

ping could be linked with the incidents, but there was no way of confirming it.

Meanwhile, the fighting in Beirut's refugee camps in which the Palestinians were wounded, dragged on for the ninth day yesterday, with the toll mounting to nearly 390 killed and 1,750 wounded.

Palestinians trapped in Salwa camp recaptured an old folks' home, but Amal fighters and soldiers of the Lebanese army's overwhelmingly Shia Sixth Brigade pushed them out before sundown.

● LONDON: The BBC said it had withdrawn its correspondents from Lebanon after threats against staff (Reuters reports).

Television correspondent Keith Graves, radio reporter Gerald Butt, and freelance reporter Jim Muir left for Britain yesterday with a three-man technical crew.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the Huguenot Tercentenary exhibition, Museum of London, 6; and attend a reception afterwards.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Festival Patron, visits exhibitions of the Festival of American Arts and Entertainment at the Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, 10; The Crafts Council, Waterloo Place, SW1, 10.30; and later the Barbican Art Gallery, 11; he later presents the Young Electronics Designer Awards at Westminster School, Dean's Yard, SW1, 3.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attend a lunch given by the partners of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, 12.50; later the Prince of Wales, Honorary Fellow of Chelsea

Physic Garden, attends a dinner at the Chelsea Physic Garden, Royal Hospital Rd, SW3, 7.50.

The Princess of Wales attends a gala concert to be given by Dame Kiri Te Kanawa and the English Chamber Orchestra, in aid of Westminster Children's Hospital, Banqueting House, Whitehall, 7.40.

Princess Anne opens the new Day Hospice and Education Centre at Strathcarroll Hospice, Denny, Stirlingshire, 11.30; and later visits the Glenelg Group at Glenelg Riding School, Perthshire, to open the new Viewing Gallery, 1.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, opens Minister General Housing Association, Sutton Court, Warrington, 11.30.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the new office complex of Maldon District Council, 11.10; and opens the Clements Hall Sports Centre of Bedford District Council, Essex, 2.20.

The Duke of Kent opens Gateshead Borough Council's new Central Nurseries, 11.20; and later visits Joyce Lock, Gateshead, 12.25; he then visits Tyne Tees Television Studios 1.30; as President, he attends the British Australia Bicentennial Banquet, Guildhall, 7.45.

**Exhibitions in progress**  
British watercolours: National Museum of Wales, Main Building, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends June 9).

Paintings from the Allen and Ouseman series by John Walker: Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market St, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (ends June 2).

Paintings by Alfred Cohen and prints by Anthony Davies: Arts Council Gallery, Bedford St, Belfast, Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (ends June 1).

The Mural of Ethiopia: The Manchester Museum, The University, Oxford St, Manchester, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Aug 17).

**Last chance to see**  
New work by Peter Howson: Glasgow Print Studio Gallery, 128 Ingram St, Glasgow, 9.30 to 6.

**Music**  
Concert by the William Jewell College Choir: Coventry Cathedral, 1.

Organ recital by David Pearson: St Edmund's Church, Smithfield, 8.15.

Concert by the UEA Student Symphony Orchestra and Chorus: St Andrew's Hall, Norwich, 7.30.

Concert by the Eastern Michigan University Madrigal Singers: St Peter's Church, Weston Wares, at Stratford-upon-Avon, 7.30.

Concert by the London Virtuosi: St David's Cathedral, Dyfed, 8.

Piano recital by Andrew Ball: Martin Rogers Theatre, Malvern College, 7.30.

Rock Festival: Recital by Olaf Bar (baritone) and Geoffrey Parsons (piano), Guildhall Banqueting Room, 1. Recital by Arnold Cohen (piano), Suzanne Rozsa (violin) and Martin Lovell (cello), Assembly Rooms, 7.30.

**Talks, lectures**  
Matisse: breakthrough to an art of colour, by Gwen Massey, Laing Art Gallery, Highgate Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

Imago Jones, by John Newman: Room 26, Chancellor's Building, Keele University, Staffs, 8.

Bath Festival: The Chinese influence on Chopin, by Dr Geoffrey Beare, Holburne Museum, Bath University, Great Pultney St, 8.

**General**  
Poetry reading by Roger McGough: Midlands Art Centre, Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham, 7.30.

Book Fair: Fisher Hall, Cambridge, 10 to 5.

## ENIGMA

This week's Enigma number is 14910 and today's clue is as follows:

2. A sequence of the three smallest different prime numbers plus a repeat of one of these numbers comprise the first four digits of the solution. The largest prime number in the solution comprises the last two digits of the solution.

### New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A Portrait of Sheridan, by Stanley Ayring (Corgi, £9.95)  
Byron and Greek Love, by Louis Crompton (Faber, £17.50)  
Homes and the World, a Reappraisal, by T.P. Wiseman (Cambridge, £9.50)  
Herald Defined, The Post and the World, by Barbara Guest (Collins, £15)  
More Amazing Times, chosen by Stephen Wainwright (Allen & Unwin, £7.95)  
Shakespeare and Others, by S. Schoenbaum (Scolar, £22)  
The Apprenticeship of Benjamin Webb, by Deborah Gooden (Macmillan, £25)  
The Communist Cookbook, by Jonathan Roca (Blondell, £5.95)  
The National Trust Book of the English House, by Clive Aslet and Alan Powers (Weidenfeld, £10.95)  
Wildfowl, by A.J. Ayer (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £14.95)

### Roads

**London and South-east:** M1: Northbound traffic restricted to hard shoulder and main lane at junction 8 (Hemel Hempstead); northbound entry slip closed at junction 8. A320: Bypassing at junction 8, an Epsom Rd and Chertsey Rd, Woking, A296/A282: Blue Star roundabout slip road to Dorking Tunnel approach closed; diversions; major construction work on southbound carriageway between junctions 14 and 15. The M25: M1: Contraflow for two miles N of junction 16, Northampton. A40: Extensive roadworks on Ludlow bypass, Ludlow (Shropshire) road. M6: Contraflow between junction 3 (A444 Coventry) and 4 (M42 Birmingham).

**Wales and West:** M5: contraflow on southbound carriageway between junctions 12 (Gloucester) and 14 (B4509 Thornbury); northbound exit at junction 13 closed. A31: Subway construction between Farnham and Ringwood, Dorset, at Tricketts Cross. A5: Single line traffic between Basing and Bettey-coed, Gwynedd (24 hours); temporary traffic lights S of Bethesda and at Capel Curig.

**The North:** A49: Major roadworks on Winwick St at the junction with Crown St, Warrington; diversions; delays to northbound drivers. A534: Major resurfacing work at Haslingden, E of Crewe; temporary traffic lights in use; delays. A67: Ashton Rd closed to traffic between Bury and Bolton, Greater Manchester; diversion.

**Scotland:** M74: Outside lanes closed on both carriageways (24 hours) between junction 4 (A723 Hamilton) and junction 5 of the A723 roundabout. A90: Resurfacing on Forth Rd Bridge; fly only one lane each way; lanes open at peak periods (southbound morning - northbound evening); vehicles over 9ft 6in diverted via Kinross Bridge; delays. A82: Road widening N of Lethbride; single line traffic control, between Sam and Bym.

Information supplied by the AA

### Portfolio

Portfolio - how to play  
Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio score.  
If you total matches the published weekly Portfolio score you have won outright or a share of the prize pool for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

**How to claim**  
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0224-6372 between 10.00 am and 1.30 pm on the day your overall total matches the Times Portfolio dividend. No claims can be made after the closing time.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the closing times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to claim the prize or for any reason within the stated times.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly Portfolio.

Some Times Portfolio cards include minor errors in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not redeemable.

The winning of Prize 2 and 3 has been suspended from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The game card is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

### The pound

Country	Rate	Change
Australia	1.48	0.01
Belgium	36.40	0.00
Canada	1.18	0.00
Denmark	16.46	0.00
France	6.55	0.00
Germany	1.93	0.00
Italy	1.36	0.00
Japan	163.00	0.00
Netherlands	2.20	0.00
Portugal	204.80	0.00
Spain	166.64	0.00
Sweden	13.76	0.00
Switzerland	2.03	0.00
USA	1.29	0.00

For a full list of exchange rates see page 10.

**Our address**  
Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

## Weather forecast

An anticyclone over S Britain will drift slowly N

6am to midnight

London, central S, SW, NW, central England, Midlands, Wales: Dry in most places with sunny periods with light and variable; max temp 80F (26F).

SE England, East Angles, Channel Islands: Dry in most places with sunny periods; wind NE moderate; max temp 18C (64F).

E, NE, England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Scotland, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Dry in most places with sunny periods and light and variable; max temp 17C (63F).

SE, NW, Scotland, Orkney: Sunny intervals, isolated showers; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 18C (64F).

Shetland: Sunny intervals, isolated showers; wind SW moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: mainly dry with sunny periods; temperatures near normal but cooler in some SE areas; night frost in a few places.

**SEA PASSAGES:** N. North Sea: Winds N or NE light or moderate; fair; visibility good; sea slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel: Winds NE moderate; locally fresh; fair; visibility good; sea slight, locally moderate. S. English Channel: Winds mainly NE light; fair; visibility good; sea slight. Irish Sea: Winds SW light or moderate; fair; visibility good; sea slight.

**Lighting-up time**  
London 5.25 pm to 4.21 am  
Belfast 5.44 pm to 4.31 am  
Sheffield 5.13 pm to 4.07 am  
Birmingham 5.00 pm to 4.00 am  
Preston 5.00 pm to 4.00 am

**Yesterday**  
Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, about 1, 10; b, 10; c, 10.

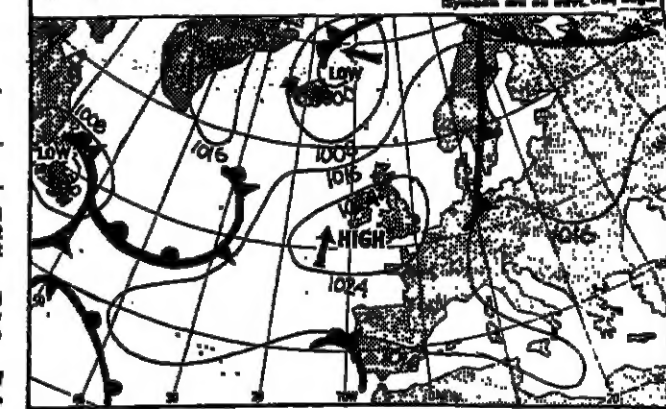
**London**  
Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, about 1, 10; b, 10; c, 10.

**Highest and lowest**  
Yesterday: Highest day temp: London 80F (26F); lowest day temp: Cape Verde 54F (12F); highest night temp: London 62F (17F); lowest night temp: Cape Verde 48F (10F).

**Our address**  
Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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### NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FROM W to E



### High tides

Location	AM	PM	MT	HT
London Bridge	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Aberdeen	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Aberystwyth	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Cardiff	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Durham	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Edinburgh	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Exeter	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Gloucester	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Leeds	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Liverpool	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Lough Lorne	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Manchester	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Newcastle	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Nottingham	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Sheffield	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Southampton	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Stirling	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Swansea	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Torquay	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Warrington	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9
Wolverhampton	11.18	10.17	5.9	5.9

This measurement is in inches: 1 in = 25.4 mm.

### Around Britain

Location	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
London	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Aberdeen	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Aberystwyth	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Cardiff	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Durham	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Edinburgh	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Exeter	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Gloucester	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Leeds	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Liverpool	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Lough Lorne	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Manchester	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Newcastle	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Nottingham	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
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Torquay	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Warrington	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12
Wolverhampton	11.18	10.17	9.16	8.15	7.14	6.13	5.12

### Abroad

MODAYS, a, clouds, d, drizzle; l, late; fog, f; rain, r; snow, s; thunder, T.											
	C	F									
Algeria	6	21	70	Colo	C	16	73	Majorca	C	F	70
Australia	1	11	52	Corfu	C	16	73	Malaga	F	19	66
Alexandria	1	11	52	Congo	C	15	65	Manila	F	22	72
Algiers	1	26	79	Cuba	C	15	65	Mexico	F	27	81
Amoy	1	26	79	Czechoslovakia	C	15	65	Moscow	F	27	81
Antwerp	1	26	79	Denmark	C	15	65	Munich	F	27	81
Armenia	1	26	79	Egypt	C	15	65	Naples	F	27	81
Batavia	1	35	95	Finland	C	15	65	Niagara	F	27	81
Bombay	1	35	95	France	C	15	65	Osaka	F	27	81
Buenos Aires	1	35	95	Germany	C	15	65	Paris	F	27	81
Calcutta	1	35	95	Greece	C	15	65	Peking	F	27	81
Canton	1	35	95	Holland	C	15	65	Rangoon	F	27	81
Cebu	1	35	95	India	C	15	65	San Francisco	F	27	81
Colon	1	35	95	Indonesia	C	15	65	Shanghai	F	27	81
Hankow	1	35	95	Italy	C	15	65	Singapore	F	27	81
Hong Kong	1	35	95	Japan	C	15	65	Sourabaya	F	27	81
Kobe	1	35	95	Korea	C	15	65	Tientsin	F	27	81
London	1	35	95	Latvia	C	15	65	Yokohama	F	27	81
Lyons	1	35	95	Lithuania	C	15	65				
Manila	1	35	95	Madagascar	C	15	65				
Medan	1	35	95	Malaya	C	15	65				
Memphis	1	35	95	Malta	C	15	65				
Moscow	1	35	95	Mexico	C	15	65				
Munich	1	35	95	Morocco	C	15	65				
Naples	1	35	95	Netherlands	C	15	65				
Niagara	1	35	95	Nicaragua	C	15	65				
Osaka	1	35	95	Norway	C	15	65				
Paris	1	35	95	Poland	C	15	65				
Peking	1	35	95	Portugal	C	15	65				
Rangoon	1	35	95	Romania	C	15	65				
San Francisco	1	35	95	Russia	C	15	65				
Shanghai	1	35	95	Saudi Arabia	C	15	65				
Singapore	1	35	95	Spain	C	15	65				
Sourabaya	1	35	95	Sweden	C	15	65				
Tientsin	1	35	95	Switzerland	C	15	65				
Yokohama	1	35	95	Taiwan	C	15	65				
				Texas	C	15	65				
				Thailand	C	15	65				
				Tokyo	C	15	65				
				Turkey	C	15	65				
				Ukraine	C	15	65				
				USA	C	15	65				
				Vietnam	C	15	65				
				Yugoslavia	C	15	65				
				Zanzibar	C	15	65				
				Zimbabwe	C	15	65				